THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1959

12 Pages

PRICE: 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9401

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

Britain Advises Against Flying High to Berlin

Britain has urged the U.S. to halt high-level flights to Berlin, reliable sources in London disclosed on Thursday. At the same time in Washington, the State Department spokesman said that American flights "will be made when necessary."

The spokesman, Mr. White, said he could not answer specifically when questioned if there was agreement between U.S. and Britain that the high altitude flights should be continued.

He stated that the British Minister, Lord Hood, had phoned Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, but added he would not regard the call as being a protest. He said reports on British differences with the U.S. over the flights were considerably exaggerated.

He declared that the U.S. position on the flights, at which Russia has protested, is that they are not restricted as to altitude, type of plane or purpose, and stated that they were being made with State Department approval. Earlier there were reports that senior officials in the State and Defence Departments were at odds over the wisdom of the flights.

The Soviet Embassy spokesman in East Berlin said that American planes should stop high altitude flights over the East German air corridors because "they poison the atmosphere on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' conference."

In Bonn, American officials said that a U.S. freight plane involved in an accident with Soviet fighters on a flight to Berlin on Wednesday was "buzzed" by the fighters.

This is the third time in the past month that Soviet fighters have "buzzed" an American plane flying over 10,000 feet, which the Russians claim should be the ceiling for flights over East Germany. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Soft Soviet Attack On U.N. Test Plan

GENEVA (UPI). — The Soviet Union on Thursday brushed off the new American proposal for a step-by-step nuclear test ban pending a firm decision or a counter-plan from Moscow.

Chief Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin said the U.S. proposal to limit tests temporarily to the upper atmosphere and underground would leave open the possibility of continued radiation contamination.

He admitted that contamination might be slower with tests limited to these areas, but held that some danger still would exist and that the American plan was not a start.

Awaiting Reaction

Informed observers said Mr. Tsarapkin's remarks, made at a news conference, reflected the Kremlin's insistent demands for a total ban on nuclear testing, but they felt the Soviet delegate side-stepped rather than rejected the U.S. proposal. They believed he still was awaiting official reaction from Moscow before announcing a firm decision on the plan.

Mr. Tsarapkin was optimistic about the progress of the test-ban conference as a whole, saying he believed the U.S. delegation was trying for a complete ban. He said the gaps between the East and West positions were narrowing every day.

Conference sources said that the delegates on Thursday approved a British-proposed draft article linking the proposed test ban treaty with any future international organization to supervise disarmament and arms control.

It was the ninth article to be approved by the conference since it began last October.

ROMAN ALTAR FOUND IN ACRE

ACRE. — A large altar dating to Roman days, which was used for incense burning, was discovered in Acre this week by a bulldozer operator levelling a new road. The altar will be taken to the Acre Municipal Museum.

Herter Favoured To Succeed Dulles

AUGUSTA, Georgia (Reuter). — President Eisenhower, on holiday here, on Thursday conferred by telephone with Mr. John Foster Dulles who is in hospital in Washington.

It is understood they discussed a successor to Mr. Dulles as Secretary of State.

Mr. James Hagerty, the Presidential Press Secretary, told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower had also discussed a successor with White House staff. He could give no indication when the President would name the new Secretary.

In Washington, a Republican official predicted that Mr. Christian Herter, at present Acting Secretary of State, would be named Secretary at the weekend.

Christian Herter

Mr. Hagerty said letters of regret over the resignation of Mr. Dulles on Wednesday were pouring into the summer White House. "It's the heaviest volume we have ever had," he said.

In his formal letter of resignation, Mr. Dulles told Mr. Eisenhower: "It is apparent to me that I shall not be well enough soon enough to continue to serve as Secretary of State."

No Alternative

In his reply, the President said he accepted "with deepest personal regret, and only because I have no alternative, your resignation...

"You have been a staunch bulwark of our nation against the machinations of imperialistic Communism. You have won to the side of the free world countless people..."

The President formally requested Mr. Dulles "to serve in the future, to whatever extent your health will permit, as a consultant to me and the State Department in international affairs."

In Washington, the main topic of speculation continues to centre on when the President will name the new Secretary of State.

Five Possibles

Mr. Herter, as the man in possession, is strongly favoured for the post. The former Massachusetts Governor, now 64, has already been named to take the place of Mr. Dulles at the coming meetings of Western and then East-West Foreign Ministers. With 40 years' political and diplomatic experience, he is widely respected in Congress.

Other men whose names have been mentioned include Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. representative at the United Nations, General Alfred Gruenther, former Supreme Commander in Europe, and Mr. Eugene Black, World Bank President.

Grotewohl Opposes U.N. in Berlin

BERLIN (Reuter). — Premier Otto Grotewohl said in the Volkskammer (Parliament) on Thursday East Germany could not accept proposals to bring the whole of Berlin under U.N. control.

Speaking of Western proposals for the establishment of a "thinned out zone" of armaments in Europe, Mr. Grotewohl said the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany was "the quickest and most reliable road to achieve this aim."

He announced that East Germany's team of advisers to the East-West Foreign Ministers conference opening in Geneva on May 11 would be led by Dr. Lothar Bolz, Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier.

E. German M.P.'s Ask Bonn Colleagues to Meet

BERLIN (AFP).—The Volkskammer (Lower House) of the East German Parliament on Thursday unanimously decided to propose to the Bundestag, the West German Lower House, a meeting of representatives of the two Parliaments prior to the Foreign Ministers' conference on May 11.

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BULLETIN:

Nixon to Moscow

AUGUSTA, Georgia (Reuter). Vice-President Richard Nixon will personally open the U.S. exhibition in Moscow in July, it was announced on Thursday.

Making the announcement, President Eisenhower said the purpose of the exhibition was to achieve a broader understanding between the American and Soviet peoples.

Mr. Nixon is tentatively scheduled to fly to Moscow on July 25 for three or four days. He will be the highest American official to visit Russia since the war-time trip to Yalta of the late President Roosevelt in 1945.

Meir Voices Regret At Resignation

Foreign Minister Golda Meir in Jerusalem on Thursday expressed to the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. William Baxter, the deep regret of the Israel Government, and her own regret, that Mr. Dulles had been forced to resign. Mrs. Meir paid tribute to Mr. Dulles' "historic contribution to international statesmanship and his exceptional grasp of the problems of the Middle East and of Israel."

Reuter reports that leaders all over the world voiced regret over Mr. Dulles' resignation. President Charles de Gaulle of France on Thursday praised the Secretary's "daring spirit," which would stand as "a shining example of statesmanship."

Foreign Minister von Brentano said in Bonn that the free world had suffered a great loss, but the East German Communist Party paper, "Neues Deutschland," declared. "One of the most illfamed representatives of the cold war now leaves the political stage."

Most of the Western press, which had in the past often attacked Mr. Dulles for his "brinkmanship," on Thursday praised his moral rigour and idealism.

CHAPLIN TURNS 70

VEVEY, Switzerland (Reuter). — Charlie Chaplin issued an appeal for a world ban on nuclear weapons on Thursday — his 70th birthday — expressing the hope that "we shall abolish all atomic weapons before they abolish us."

"I don't feel a day over 69," he told reporters. "My 70th birthday comes as a complete surprise."

Thousands of telegrams of congratulations from all over the world have poured into his palatial villa in the hills overlooking Lake Geneva.

Legion of Honour For Israel Attache

PARIS (INA). — The Legion of Honour on Wednesday was awarded to Col. Emanuel Nishri, who for the past four years has been Israel's Army and Air Attaché in France.

The award was pinned on him by Gen. Zeller, Chief of Staff of the French Land Army. Luncheon in Col. Nishri's honour was attended by Ambassador Ya'acov Tsur.

Border Chinese Reported Joining Tibetan Revolt

TAIPEH (UPI). — Nationalist Chinese intelligence sources reported on Thursday that the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet has spread to the border of Szechuan Province in China.

The sources said fresh intelligence reports from the mainland disclosed that "thousands of people" in Szechuan have taken out their hidden arms and joined in guerrilla warfare against the Communists along the Kingsha River.

Previous Nationalist reports indicated Tibetans residing in Sikang, Chinghai and Sinkiang on Tibet's border have joined the revolt. But this was the first time the fighting was reported to have spread across these provinces into inland China.

The same sources also said their last reports from the mainland showed the fighting was still going on in Tibet. They said the Tibetan insurgents recently occupied Kuo, a small city north of Lhasa. They said Lhasa was still placed under curfew every afternoon until the next morning.

Except for armed communist guards, Lhasa looked like a dead city after dusk.

It was reported in New Delhi that the Chinese authorities in Lhasa have photographed and finger printed every resident of Lhasa. This was done several days ago when the Chinese ordered the Tibetan populace to concentrate in three areas within the capital.

Opposition Requests Emergency Committee

TEL AVIV. — The Knesset Opposition factions announced in a joint communique on Thursday night that they had sent a telegramme to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Mr. Meir Argov, asking for a special meeting in view of the Cabinet decision blaming the radio callup broadcast on two Army officers.

The communique, issued on Herut Party notepaper, was signed by Messrs. A. Altman and H. Landau (Herut), P. Bernstein and E. Rimalt (General Zionist) and Y. Raphael (National Religious).

The Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Knesset factions also issued a joint statement regretting the fact that the Government had rejected their original proposal for a Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of the callup mishap. The faction declared that only such a non-partisan committee would have enjoyed the complete confidence of the public.

Africans Show Lack Of Statecraft—NY 'Times'

NEW YORK. (Reuter).—"The New York Times" on Thursday said in an editorial that there was "a singular lack of statesmanship in pointedly omitting invitations to Israel representatives" to attend an Africa Freedom Day reception in New York on Wednesday night.

The newspaper added: "The celebration of Africa Freedom Day... calls attention again to one of the outstanding phenomena of the contemporary world. This is the sudden, thrilling, agonizing upheaval of the African races after countless centuries of primitiveness, subjection and isolation from the civilized world.

"The West cannot oppose a dam against this irresistible tidal wave. But neither can it yield too suddenly. The task is one that calls for equal statesmanship and understanding on the part of the Africans.

"It must be said, in connection with the ceremony held in New York last night, that there was a singular lack of such statesmanship in pointedly omitting invitations to Israel representatives. Africans, like all of us, must realize that freedom is not divisible."

Cubans Hijack Plane, Land in Miami

MIAMI (UPI). — Four Cuban supporters of ousted President Batista—three of them claimed to have escaped from rebel firing squads—hijacked a Cuban airliner at gunpoint on Thursday and forced the pilot to land in Miami.

The Cuban aerovias C-46 with 19 passengers, four of them Americans, was en route from Havana to the Isle of Pines, about 80 kilometres south of the Cuban mainland. None of the passengers was harmed.

Dr. Domingo Acosta, a Havana lawyer and one of the passengers, said the four men got out of their seats and pulled pistols some 10 minutes after the twin-engine plane left the airport at Havana. The armed men ordered the pilot to fly to the Dominican republic, but the pilot protested he did not have enough fuel for the trip.

Keita Heads New Senegal-Sudan Gov't

BAMAKO, Sudan Republic (Reuter).— M. Modibo Keita, Prime Minister of the Mali Federation of Senegal and Sudan, was Wednesday night elected Prime Minister of the Sudan Republic (formerly French Sudan).

M. Keita, who is Mayor of Bamako and Secretary-General of the governing Sudanese Union, received the votes of all 80 members of the new Republic's Assembly, all of whom belong to the Sudanese Union. The former Prime Minister, M. Jean-Marie Kone, is Deputy Premier in the new Government.

Hussein Chosen New Premier of Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuter).— Dato Abdul Razak Bin Hussein, 37-year-old former civil servant, was sworn in on Thursday as the second Premier of Malaya.

He told a press conference there would be no changes in policy or in the Cabinet formed by his predecessor, Tungku Abdul Rahman, who resigned to organize his party, the anti-Communist United Malay National Organization, for general elections in August.

Dato Abdul Razak's tough anti-Communist line has given him the title of "strong man" in Malaya.

2nd Chinese Parliament Convenes Tomorrow

PEKING. — The National People's Congress (Parliament) is to open here on Saturday for the second time since the Communists took power. One of its principal tasks is to name Mao Tse-tung's successor as head of state.

The convention of 2,000 men and women from all over China will probably meet for a week or 10 days, against a background of rebellion in Tibet, unrest in the border provinces and economic strains caused by the commune system and the "great leap forward" of 1958.

Delegates on Friday will attend a private preparatory meeting to elect the presidium and agree on agenda and procedure. Another 1,000 delegates will attend the first session of the Third National Committee of the Chinese Peoples' Political Consultative Conference (CPPC). This body discusses state affairs and makes suggestions and is holding a 10-day session simultaneously with the Congress. There will be some joint meetings.

Decisions on many problems have already been made at several major meetings held in Shanghai and Peking in the last few weeks. *(Reuter, UPI)*

5,000 Miles in 10 Hrs.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (Reuter).— A Royal Air Force Valiant jet bomber landed here on Thursday after making the first nonstop flight from Britain, covering the 5,319 miles in 10 hours 12 minutes.

The Valiant, which averaged 521.4 miles an hour, refuelled from a second Valiant in mid-air over the Sahara Desert.

Marchers End 4-Day Trek, Come Singing into Capital

By MACABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Looking remarkably fit and fresh after their gruelling four-day march, 5,500 bronzed soldiers and several hundred civilians paraded triumphantly through Jerusalem on Thursday afternoon, singing snappy marching tunes to the staccato beat of drums.

The men, soldiers and civilians alike, marched 160 kilometres; the women, 120 kilometres. Fewer than 40 persons dropped out—many due to the unendurable pain of huge blisters.

As Aluf Yitzhak Rabin, Commander of the Northern Command, told them earlier at a review at Binyaney Ha'ooma, "You can justly be proud of yourselves... for you have not only conquered the road... but also your blisters." The marchers were praised by Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, and welcomed to Jerusalem by Vice-Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom.

Rav-Aluf Laskov and Mr. Ish-Shalom then drove into town and watched the parade from the roof of the Nahshon Soldiers Club at the corner of King George Avenue and Rehov Ben Yehuda. The Army Band later took up position in Rehov Ben Yehuda alongside the Knesset garden, and played for the marchers.

Jerusalemites lined the streets to applaud heartily as the marchers, preceded by flag bearers waving aloft each unit's colours, moved up Jaffa Road and then down King George Avenue to the railway station where they broke formation. Along several stretches of the parade, spectators showered the marchers with flowers.

The units, many of which marched with fixed bayonets — one unit marched with bayonets levelled for a charge — performed intricate drill movements along the way. Many platoons proceeded at a lock step, the chest of each soldier actually nudging the pack of the man before him.

The women soldiers found time to freshen up their lipstick and powder their noses, and some even carried bouquets of flowers.

It seemed that the women soldiers kept better step than their brothers in arms.

(The only marcher consistently out of step was a camel — purchased by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for her 18-year-old granddaughter — and entrusted to El Al for safekeeping.)

A new feature of this year's march was the appearance of the Knesset Guard, dressed in blue overalls and wearing their blue berets, led by Sergeant-at-Arms Hazor.

Official awards for the best performance (not only marching, but morale and camp behaviour) went to a Nahal unit, followed by the Golani Brigade; for the women soldiers, Nahal again took first honours, seconded by the Military Police.

It was the Dan bus drivers — who took an unusual busman's holiday by walking, not driving — who put in the best performance for the civilians. They were followed by Kvutzat Kinneret and the Technion. Egged came in fourth.

But Jerusalemites showered applause not only on all these units, but also signalled out for special commendation many of the women soldiers units, the Dutch visitors (including famed Mrs. Klapper-Landing, 53, who has 23 former long-distance marches to her credit), and a large group called the "Pioneer Arab Youth Organization" headed by a gay leader.

Another foreign visitor was a marcher from Denmark who walked with the Dubek cigarette factory contingent.

Another marcher was a blind man led by his dog.

(With the exception of three women employees of the Hadassah Medical Organization all the hikers received certificates and emblems. These three had marched 160 kilometres in order to accompany the men from Hadassah, and not 120 kilometres as all other women did.)

The marchers broke camp before daybreak, and by six o'clock the first groups and individuals had begun moving up the long, steep rise from

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

End of the Casbah

ALGIERS (Reuter). — Work began on Thursday on demolishing the picturesque Casbah, the ancient town housing 80,000 Moslems on the hillside overlooking Algiers.

The authorities intend to demolish it little by little over the years and replace it with modern apartments. Only parts with special architectural interest will be preserved.

Arabs Ask Bigger Profits on Oil

CAIRO. — The head of the Arab League's Oil Bureau, Mohammed Salman, urged Western oil companies on Thursday to revise their contracts with the Middle East's oil-producing states and strip them of "all suspicion of exploitation."

He made the statement at the inaugural session of the Arab oil conference, the first of its kind. His sentiments were echoed by the League Secretary-General, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, who declared that the producing countries should share the profits of all phases of oil production.

The conference, which is being attended by some 400 representatives from the Arab states, Persia, Venezuela and the world's major oil companies, is marked by the conspicuous absence of Iraq, third largest oil producer in the Middle East.

Five Absent

In addition, Kuwait, biggest oil producer in the Middle East, is not represented, while three League members, Jordan, Libya, and Tunisia, are absent.

Most observers believe that the aim of the Arab states is to boost their oil revenues by forming an integrated bargaining body to meet the concerted action of the great oil companies. Egypt has been trying to organize an oil conference for years and the present one coincides with growing Arab pressure for a greater share of oil revenues.

According to Hassouna, nationalization is not on the conference agenda.

Delegates later split up into three study groups which will begin discussions on Friday. *(UPI, Reuter)*

(Leader — Page 4)

SYRIANS KILL 5 IRAQI TRIBESMEN

Five Iraqi Yazidi tribesmen were killed on Wednesday in a 30-minute attack on an army outpost in northeast Syria, the U.A.R. Army spokesman said in Damascus on Thursday night.

Bunche to M-E Today; To Tackle Suez Blockade

Meir, U.S. Envoy Discuss Grant

POST Political Reporter

The possibility of the renewal of direct U.S. grant-in-aid to Israel was discussed in Jerusalem on Thursday at a meeting between the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. William O. Baxter, and the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. The meeting was arranged at the request of Mr. Baxter.

The $7.5m. grant was part of the U.S. Special Assistance Programme to Israel which was cancelled at the instance of the Department of State on the grounds that Israel no longer requires direct aid. Instead, it was proposed that the grant be made in the form of development loans.

It is understood that Mrs. Meir impressed upon Mr. Baxter that Israel needs the direct grant to cover a temporary deficit in her foreign currency budget.

The two also discussed general Middle Eastern affairs.

The meeting is part of the closer diplomatic relations which have developed between Israel and the U.S. in recent weeks, and is expected to be followed by a meeting next week between the Israel Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Abba Eban, and the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter. Mr. Eban's interview with Mr. Herter was postponed from Wednesday in view of the announcement of Mr. Dulles' resignation as Secretary of State.

MRS. MEIR RECEIVES RUMANIAN MINISTER

The Rumanian Minister, Dr. Petru Manu, was received on Thursday by Foreign Minister Golda Meir at her request.

Dag Says UNRWA Must Go On

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold announced on Wednesday that he will send Dr. Ralph Bunche, one of his top assistants, to the Middle East soon for a fortnight of on-the-spot conferences. (INA reports Dr. Bunche will be leaving today, Friday.)

Dr. Bunche, a U.N. Under-Secretary, will visit UNEF headquarters in Gaza; and Cairo, Jerusalem, and Amman, the Secretary-General said in making the announcement at his press conference.

He said that there was "no specific reason which calls for this visit" and there was no specific agenda.

There were, as usual, "quite a few questions" to be discussed in personal contact. But there was nothing in the nature of a problem to be negotiated or difficulty to be resolved.

The trip was "in line with the policy we have pursued in the last few years." Mr. Hammarskjold said. He said he had himself made it a rule to maintain "very direct personal contact with developments in the Middle East."

Mr. Hammarskjold said he could not see an early opportunity of going to the region himself and he had therefore asked Dr. Bunche to go.

Answering a question, Mr. Hammarskjold said it might prove useful for Dr. Bunche to look into the issue of seizure of Israel cargoes in the Suez Canal. This was a matter which could not be excluded. But it was not necessarily included in Dr. Bunche's mission.

UNRWA A Must

In a reference to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees, whose mandate is due to expire in the middle of 1960, he said: "My best thinking on the subject of UNRWA is that, in my view, UNRWA is a must."

He said this is the conclusion of his report on UNRWA to the next General Assembly, which is now being circulated to interested governments.

Questioned on UNEF Commander General Burns' statement that the force had not received the fullest cooperation, Mr. Hammarskjold said he "most definitely" would not accept the theory that UNEF, the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization or the Mission of Mr. Pier Spinelli in Jordan were regarded with any hostility by any of the governments concerned. That was straight against his own experience, he said.

Israel's return to the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission was a most welcome new development, he said.

Israel to Seek Canal Guarantee

POST Political Reporter

Dr. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. Under-Secretary, will be asked during his visit to Jerusalem later this month to seek binding assurances from the U.A.R. that Israel cargoes will not be detained or seized during their passage through the Suez Canal.

Dr. Bunche is expected to discuss the Suez Canal blockade with leaders of the U.A.R. regime in Cairo, while in Amman he will probably raise Israel's demands for the implementation of Article Eight of the Armistice Agreement.

It is learned that the Marine Prize Court in Alexandria is about to issue an excuse for the seizure of the cargoes from Israel aboard the s.s. Capetan Manolis and s.s. Lealott (the former of Liberian and the latter of German registry) at the end of February and in the beginning of March.

INA reports from the United Nations that Israel's Deputy Permanent Representative, Mr. Yosef Tekoah, on Thursday held a "lengthy conference" with Dr. Bunche. They discussed Israel's complaint to the Security Council against the UAR blockade of goods from Israel.

The meeting was one of a series of such talks between Mr. Tekoah and Dr. Bunche during the last few days.

The UAR has still not replied to the U.N. regarding Israel's complaint.

Soviet Relations In Cairo 'Cooling'

NEW YORK (INA). — Abdul Nasser's sharp criticism of Premier Khrushchev and Communism for meddling in the Arab world has been followed by a distinct cooling off in day-to-day relations with the Russians in Cairo, the correspondent of the "New York Herald-Tribune" in the Egyptian capital reported on Thursday.

One example of this is that the study of the Russian language was quietly dropped in higher education institutions. Previously, along with Western languages, it was one of the choices. Another is that a 100-page photo history of the Hungarian revolution, on sale at giveaway prices, has, in little more than a week, sold 120,000 copies. The title was, "When Communism Enters a Country," with the preface linking the Hungarian tragedy to what is now happening in Iraq.

It was not publicized, but the U.A.R. recently also turned down a Soviet invitation to send a mission to Russia to make an inspection tour of dams in connection with the Aswan Dam. The excuse given was that the U.A.R. experts are much too busy to go on a trip, the correspondent reported.

Russia to Help Sudan Make Fertilizers

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Russia and the Sudan are to co-operate in studying the possibilities of producing asbestos cement and fertilizers in the Sudan, it was announced here on Thursday.

The Soviet trade delegation which arrived here on March 1 has signed an agreement for the exchange of about £2,500,000 worth of Sudanese cotton for Soviet products.

Red Crescent Plot Foiled, Says Nasser

BOMBAY (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser said in an interview on Thursday that Egyptian intelligence had uncovered a "widespread Communist plot" to seize the Government in Iraq, divide Syria from Egypt, and set up a "Red Fertile Crescent" in the Middle East.

He told Mr. R. K. Karanjia, editor of the news magazine "Blitz," that the aim was to seize control in Iraq, Syria, Jordan, the Lebanon and Kuwait, with the possible intention of giving Russia access not only to the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Akaba, but also to the Indian Ocean.

He said the story of this conspiracy began when the Communists planned a coup in Syria before the merger with Egypt in 1958. He said the union with Egypt foiled this plot, but the Communists struck again after the Iraqi Revolution.

Despite all this, he said, the old friendship between the U.A.R. and Russia could return if Moscow appreciates the "dignity" of Arab nationalism and its independence, instead of subverting "positive neutrality."

ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY IN ABADAN

ABADAN (AFP). — Workers of the oil refineries of this Persian port on Thursday demonstrated against the arrival the same day in Basra, the neighbouring Iraqi port, of three Soviet freighters loaded with arms.

Spain, Turkey Sign Friendship Pact

MADRID (Reuter). — Mr. Fatin Zorlu, the visiting Turkish Foreign Minister, and Mr. Fernando Maria de Castiella, the Spanish Foreign Minister, signed a new pact of friendship between their two countries at the Foreign Ministry here on Thursday.

Mr. Adnan Menderes, the Turkish Premier, arrived in Madrid on Thursday by special train from Barcelona and will stay in the capital until Saturday. He arrived in Barcelona by sea from Turkey on Wednesday.

LOCUSTS ON 60,000 DUNAMS IN JORDAN

Locust swarms have covered some 60,000 dunams in Jordan, the Minister of Agriculture has announced, according to the Jordan press on Thursday.

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Social & Personal

The President on Thursday received the former Israel Minister to Hungary and Mrs. M. Tuval.

The President on Thursday received the President of Rotary International and Mrs. Clifford A. Randall. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Aron; Mr. W. Cegia; Mr. E. Propper; Mr. T.R. Lurie; Mr. C. Boasson; and Mr. A. Susz.

On Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Randall were the guests of the Israel Society for Crippled Children at Mossad Abrahams in Tel Aviv. The guests were welcomed by Mr. H. Levanon, Mayor of Tel Aviv, and Mr. A. Shechtermann, Deputy Mayor, and by Mrs. Esther Rokach, President of the Society. In the evening Mr. Randall addressed the 25th anniversary dinner of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club which was attended by some 400 guests including members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Randall will address a ladies' luncheon of the Haifa Rotary Club at the Zion Hotel at 1 o'clock today.

*

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Thursday received the Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires, Miss Francisca Fernandez Hall, and the Chilean Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Francisco Valdivieso.

*

The Austrian Minister and Mrs. E. Luegmayer on Thursday gave a cocktail party at their residence in honour of Mr. H.C. Katz, on the occasion of his appointment of Honorary Correspondent of the "Service Federal de Presse."

*

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann held a reception at her home in Rehovot on Thursday evening in honour of Sir Simon and Lady Marks.

*

Dr. Willy Spuehler, member of the Upper House of the Swiss Parliament, and Mme. Spuehler were on Wednesday night the guests of members of the Keren Hayesod Directorate at Beit Shalom in Jerusalem.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherman and Mr. and Mrs. Abe Sherman, of Cardiff, were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar, on Wednesday, following the dedication of the Sherman Building on the campus.

*

At the Annual General Meeting of the Hitachdut Olei Britannia, Jerusalem Branch, the following were elected for the coming year: Chairman: Mr. Keith Beecher; Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Doris Slutzkin and Mr Louis Silman, and Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Bernard Chazan, Secretary: Miss Grace Silverman.

*

At the Annual General Meeting of the Fire Sectional Committee of the Israel Insurance Association the following were elected to the new Committee: Mr. J. Carmi—Chairman, Mr. V. Friedman — Deputy Chairman, Messrs A. Arditi, A. Behar, Z. Brin, Dr. P. De-Levy, W. Frankel, H. Goldenberg, A. Shtiler, Mrs. R. Zalitsky.

*

Mr. Moshe Kol, Head of Youth Aliya and Member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, will open an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Youth Aliya graduates at the Bezalel National Museum, at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Stipend in Honour Of Ida Lurie's 80th Birthday

A scholarship fund to mark the 80th birthday of Mrs. Ida Ella Lurie, of Jerusalem, which falls tomorrow, *Shabbat Hagadol*, has been established at the Hebrew University by her six sons. Interest on the fund, amounting to IL80 per annum, will be devoted to a scholarship to be awarded every year in perpetuity to a talented and needy student of medicine.

Mrs. Lurie came to this country from the U.S. in 1929 together with her husband, Mr. Jacob Lurie. Both were ardent and devoted Zionists, and Mrs. Lurie was a founder member and President of the Borough Park Chapter of Hadassah in New York. The couple settled first in Haifa, and, a few years ago, they moved to Jerusalem.

Public-spirited and energetic, Mrs. Lurie has taken an active interest in social work, particularly in the Eanat Nashim and the Crippled Children's Societies.

Four years ago the sons established a scholarship in Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University on the occasion of the 80th birthday of their father. They are William, Mendel, David, Jesse Zel, and Leon Lurie, all of whom are in the U.S., and Ted R. Lurie in Jerusalem.

Israel Composer To Attend N.Y. Premiere

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Paul Ben-Haim, one of Israel's leading composers, is leaving on Friday for the U.S. to be present at the American premiere of his composition, "The Sweet Psalmist of Israel."

It is to be performed by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at the end of this month under the baton of Leonard Bernstein.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv
LA TRAVIATA
Tomorrow, Sat., Apr. 18
Sat., April 25
Mon., April 27
FLEDERMAUS
Sunday, April 19
Sunday, April 26
Madame Butterfly
Thurs., April 23
Wed., April 29
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-5), Tel. 27760.

Chinese Peasantry 99% 'Communized'

The New China News Agency broadcast a report by the State Statistical Bureau on the development of the nation's economy in 1958.

The report said that 120 million households, or more than 99 per cent of all the peasants in China, were now in "people's communes." More than 26,000 communes were set up in 1958, the report said, and unemployment was "eliminated."

Here are some of the gains reported:

The gross industrial output was up 66 per cent.

Total investment in capital construction in 1958 was 180% 200m. More than 1,000 big industrial and mining projects were under construction. Of the 700 which went into full or partial operation last year, 54 were major projects built with Soviet help.

Steel output reached 11.8 million tons, more than double 1957. Pig iron output was 13.69 million tons, also more than doubled.

Total grain output was 375 million tons, double 1957.

Fifty-five railways were under construction. Total track mileage laid down was 1,900, while 95,000 miles of roads were built.

FOREIGN XI's TO DEBUT IN HAIFA

TEL AVIV. — During the next two weeks, Haifa will entertain two football teams from abroad in their first matches in this country.

Saprissa, of Costa Rica and one of the leading teams of Central America, is scheduled to arrive here on Friday. It will meet Haifa Maccabi at the Municipal Stadium in a floodlit match on Monday night. Saprissa will play its second game against Tel Aviv Maccabi in Jaffa on April 22.

During its present tour, Saprissa beat Caracas 6:1 but this week lost 1:6 to Austria in Vienna.

On April 27, the crack French team, Rheims, will arrive to play against Haifa Hapoel on April 29. Two days later, on May 1, the Frenchmen will face a Hapoel selected at the Ramat Gan Stadium. It will also meet the Israel selected.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul, 1630; El Al 212, from N.Y., London and Athens, 1730.

DEPARTURES: El Al 409, to Istanbul, 0900; Olympic 691, to Athens, Rome, Paris and London, 0940; B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London, 0955; Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 1030; El Al 421, to Rome Munich and Vienna, 1400; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y., 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208, from N.Y., Paris and Rome, 1330; B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens, 1955; Olympic 692, from London, Paris, Rome and Athens, 2355; T.W.A. 742, from N.Y., Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens, 0130 (Sun.); El Al 422, from Munich and Rome, 0555 (Sun.).

70 EMPLOYEES of the Hamalhim metalworking plant in Petah Tikva went out on strike on Thursday after they had not received their pay for the month of March on April 15, as agreed.

THE FAMILY SUPPORT LAW

By F. S. PERLES

In 1941, two engineers were sued in the Jerusalem District Court by their widowed mother for maintenance. They were Protestants — not one of the nine religious communities whose laws of personal status were recognized by the Palestine Courts.

They pleaded that the case was subject to English Common Law, which does not oblige children to support their parents. The court President, Judge Shaw, found them liable, basing his decision on, of all things, the laws of Islam.

Such was the confusion prevailing in the questions of maintenance in this country until last month. In the absence of a definitive law on the subject, foreigners were bound by their national laws and Israelis were governed by the religious rules of the community to which they belonged. But some people, such as the two engineers, did not belong to such a community; some in fact claimed allegiance to none. And in certain communities the law was clearly inadequate. Judaism, for example, makes support of children statutory only up to the age of six; regulations extended the obligation to the age of 15. But the duty to support aged parents had mainly a moral, and not a legal, basis.

On March 12, 1959, an amendment to the Family Laws Act was promulgated, detailing which persons are bound to support what relatives and to what extent.

The law lists three categories: maintenance between spouses; of minors by their parents or the spouse of their father or mother, and of other relatives such as parents-in-law, adult children, grandchildren, grandparents and siblings.

The rules for one spouse maintaining the other will still be those of the relevant personal law, but where there is no such law, the new amendment establishes the obligation of husband and wife to support each other.

Similar is the law with regard to the support of children up to the age of 18. Where the community personal law provides such a duty, well and good. But where not, the new amendment steps in. Thus a Jew will have to provide for his children up the age of 15, because Jewish law says so. For the next three years it is because the Knesset says so.

The new law extends the duty to all the children of one's wife.

The obligation to support relatives other than children and parents is limited by one's capacity to do so after seeing to the immediate family, and only exists if the person applying for such support is unable to keep himself and cannot find a closer relative to do so.

Haifa 'Derby' Heads Card

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Football fans will look to Haifa this weekend for the National League "Derby" match between the port city's Maccabi and Hapoel. The game will be of vital importance, as both teams still entertain hopes of the championship.

Haifa Maccabi are in second place in the League, one point behind Petah Tikva Hapoel, and Haifa Hapoel occupy third place, one point behind. Defeat in Saturday's match would be tantamount to elimination from the race.

Haifa Hapoel have been going great guns in the past few weeks, and in their last two games scored nine goals. Haifa Maccabi, on the other hand, has managed to score only narrow wins against lowly opposition during the past fortnight. Tchatkovsky, the Yugoslav international player-coach, has managed to work wonders with Hapoel, but with Amar, Almany, Menzeel, Heid and Hardi in the Maccabi attack, the latter is capable of goal-scoring spurts.

Petah Tikva Hapoel, playing at home, is expected to gain a comfortable win over Tel Aviv Betar.

Tel Aviv Maccabi came a 4-0 cropper in Petah Tikva last week. Now five points behind the leaders, they seem to have dropped behind too far for any chance of retaining the championship, even though they are likely to win both home points against Jerusalem Hapoel, who did even worse last week in losing 5-0 in Jaffa.

A tough match is predicted between the greatly improved Jaffa Maccabi and Ramat Gan Hapoel. Tel Aviv should beat Natanya Maccabi, and we might see a draw in Kfar Saba, where Hapoel entertains Petah Tikva Maccabi.

Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda now hold a three-point lead in League "A" and seem assured of a place in the National League next season. They are favoured to bring back another two points from Afula Hapoel. Second placed Kiryat Haim Hapoel looks good for two points against Sha'arayim Maccabi. Jerusalem Betar should beat Hadera Hapoel in the Capital.

FIXTURES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Maccabi v. Jerusalem Hapoel; Jaffa Maccabi v. Ramat Gan Hapoel; Kfar Saba Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Maccabi; Tel Aviv Hapoel v. Natanya Maccabi; Haifa Hapoel v. Haifa Maccabi; Petah Tikva Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Betar.

LEAGUE "A"

Jerusalem Betar v. Hadera Hapoel; Afula Hapoel v. Bnei Yehuda; Tel Aviv Shimshon v. Rehovot Maccabi; Rehovot Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Kiryat Haim Hapoel v. Sha'arayim Maccabi; Hadera Maccabi v. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel.

Where to go

TODAY

* Meet the Israeli: —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

* Zoo —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30. Tomorrow: 9-6.

* Film Shows: —
Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayessod Hall.

* Tours: —
Boys' Town Jerusalem, Bayit Vegan (opp. Mt. Herzl): Conducted tours to a Democracy of Youth, Vocational Schools: our youth preparing for the future. Call 62258.
Bicur Cholim — Israel's oldest hospital, 5 Rehov Straus, off Jaffa Road. Phone 3171.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

* Exhibitions: —
Scraperboard Drawings by Bernard Bisco (Bucharest). Works by 12 Israel Painters. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Ave., Today: 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.
Exhibition of Modern Art in Israel. Artists House. Today and Tomorrow: 10-1.
Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Survey of the Adullam region; Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.
Rina Gallery — the Gallery with museum connections. Showing Israel's significant artists. Jewellery, pottery supplied to Georg Jensen, Inc. and Bonnier's, N.Y., and acquired by Museum of Modern Art, N.Y., 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalca. (Entrance Yanai St.). Tel. 5916.
Pessah Haggada at Hechal Shlomo, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 5 to 7 p.m.
* Israel National Museum—
Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Paintings and Sculptures by Mexican artists: Paintings by Ernest Neuschul-Norland (from England): Great artists as book illustrators: Archaeological exhibits and examples of primitive sculpture. 9-1, 3.30-6.
* Meet Jerusalem Artists: —
Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.
* Recorded Concert: —
Music to Inspire with background scenes of Rhodes. Beethoven, Trio No. 7 in B-flat, op. 97; Mendelssohn, Symphony No. 3 in A-minor, op. 56 ("Scotch"). Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

* Dine and Dance: —
Delphin Bar — exquisite cuisine. Recommended to Tourists. Dancing nightly. Tel. 2390.
* Exhibitions: —
Israel Painters and Sculptors Association. Tel Aviv Museum — Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd. 10-1. Tomorrow: 10-1. "New Horizons," painting and sculpture, Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion. Today, 10-1. Tomorrow, 6-10.
* Z.O.A. House: —
"The Ways and Means of Limiting the Election Campaign" — symposium 8.30 p.m.
Tourist Service: 9 a.m.-1 p.m.
* Tourist Service: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

HAIFA

* Tourist Service: —
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz. Tel. 67955.

KIRYAT HAIM

* Choral Singing: —
Les Compagnons de la Chanson. New programme. Beit Ha'am, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

* Music Programme: —
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: De Falla, Harpsichord Concerto; Grieg, Peer Gynt, Suite No. 2. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.
* Lecture: —
Gavriel Cifroni, on "Forty Days Around Half the World," at Jerusalem Journalists Club, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

* Z.O.A. House: —
Tourist Service, 7 p.m.-9 p.m.
* Jazz Concert: —
Louis Armstrong and his Troupe, Mann Auditorium, 6.45, 9.30.
* Theatre: —
Habimah, "Cry the Beloved Country," 8.
Cameri: "A Doll's House," 8.
Ohel: "A Streetcar Named Desire," 8.30.
* Israel National Opera: —
"La Traviata," 8.30.
* Concert: —
Chamber Music. Tal, Yuval, Jakoby, Binyamini, Hofmekler, Menze will play: Brahms, Sextet; Schubert, Quintet (with 2 Celli), Dizengoff House, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

* Exhibitions: —
Consumer Goods Exhibition: household appliances and kitchenware. Exhibition Centre — Beit Hakranot, Haifa. 10-1, 4-7.
Oil paintings and gouaches by Ozer Shabath. Opening at 11 a.m. Introduction by Mr. U. Shalon. Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 5-8 (except Fridays.)
"Yugoslav Folk Crafts": Costumes, fabrics, embroideries, wooden and metal articles. Haifa Ethnological and Folklore Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. 10-12, 6-8.30. Saturdays 10-1. Organized tours by previous appointment.
Museum of Modern Art: 74 drawings by Rembrandt and his contemporaries. Explanations twice daily. — Exhibition of water colours by Shoshana Finkelstein and sculptures by Hanoch Erlich and Meir Dehan. Open 10-1, 4-8.

KFAR WARBURG

* Choral Singing: —
Les Compagnons de la Chanson in New Programme, 8.30.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. April 17, "Cry the Beloved Country." Tel Aviv.
Sun. April 19, "Tuvya the Milkman," Bishon LeZion.
Mon. April 20, "Tuvya the Milkman," Kiryat Tivon.
Tues. April 21, "Tuvya the Milkman," Natanya.
Thurs. April 23, "Look Back in Anger," Premiere, Tel Aviv, 7 and 9.30.
All performances commence at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. April 17, "La Traviata."
Sun. April 19, "Fledermaus."
Thurs. April 23, "Madame Butterfly."

HAIFA

Museum of Modern Art: April 19, 1959, 8.30 p.m.: Show of coloured film strips on "Dutch Art of the 17th Century."

Two Traditional Seder Nights
on Wednesday, April 22 and on Thursday, April 23, at 8 p.m. will be held at the
TADMOR HOTEL HERZLIA-ON-SEA TEL. TA. 932194/5
Conducted by Cantor H. Baumann
For reservations, please phone the Reception Clerk.

Important:
To Beneficials of German Restitution!
PIANOS — ACCORDIONS
MIXERS BRIT. KENWOOD — VACUUM CLEANERS
TAPE RECORDERS — INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY
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IMPORT-UNION
21 Rehov Yavne, Tel. 63867, Tel Aviv.

Panels of Doctors May Advise Court

HAIFA. — A proposal to appoint panels of doctors to advise the courts on medical matters has been presented to the Minister of Justice. The suggestion was made by a committee appointed by the Minister to study the problem of medical evidence in the courts.

The spokesman of the Medical Association has told the press that it supports the proposal and hopes that the Minister will approve it.

The spokesman stated that the matter was raised after Justice Cheshin said in a judgment that the court's confidence in psychiatrists who appear as professional witnesses was being undermined, because there were contradictions in their evidence, often depending on which side the psychiatrist was appearing for. Prof. L. Halperin, head of the Psychiatric Society, has said that two doctors might well reach different conclusions, in the same way that two judges might in a case of law.

After the judgment the Minister appointed the committee, which was composed of physicians and lawyers. Under the proposal both sides in a case may present a doctor's evidence, but the court would be empowered to seek an opinion from a medical panel.

BONN TO COMPENSATE DUTCH JEWS

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE HAGUE.— The West German Government and Jokos — the Committee of Jewish Organizations in Holland dealing with material claims against West Germany — have reached an agreement on compensation to Jews, and their heirs, for household goods seized by the Germans during their occupation of Holland.

According to the agreement, West Germany will compensate the victims on the basis of 80 per cent of 3.4 times the value of these goods on May 9, 1940, the day prior to the German invasion. The figure of 3.4 has been accepted as the replacement coefficient of the goods on April 1, 1956. Only 80 per cent will be paid, as it is estimated that only 80 per cent of the total of furniture and other goods seized by the Germans was taken to what is now the territory of the West German Federal Republic, the rest having been taken to what is now East Germany, Poland, Austria, etc.

Some 30,000 individual claims have been submitted to Jokos. It is estimated that the payment of the first of these claims will start before the end of this year. It may take several years, however, before all claims are paid, owing to the involved character of the claims of certain heirs.

West Germany will also pay compensation to Dutch non-Jews whose goods were seized because they had hidden Jews.

Aid to Victims Of Nazis Broadened

Post Economic Reporter

Certain categories of victims of Nazi persecution previously denied restitution under the Law for Compensation of Nazi Victims, 1957, are now eligible for pension, the Finance Ministry spokesman announced in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

They include those who can prove they received periodic payments from whatever source prior to arriving in Israel; those whose payments were suspended because they emigrated to Israel; those whose payments were not converted to lump sums.

The spokesman said the Finance Minister, in consultation with the State Controller and upon the recommendation of the Knesset Finance Committee, had decided upon the step. About IL3m. had been allocated for payments under the 1957 law. Till now 8,000 applications have been made of which 1,000 have been approved.

For Sale
4-ROOM LUXURY FLAT
IL25,000
To let: 3-room luxury flat, hall, new building, no key money, for a few years. "Signon" L. Simoshi, 61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 4730

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Hungarian Cuisine
At Lebovits' strictly Kasher
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Midday Meals Only
OPEN ALL THROUGH PASSOVER.

Eight-Storey Flats To Replace Nordia Slums

TEL AVIV. — A new estate of eight-storey apartment houses, the tallest in the city, is soon to replace the ramshackle huts of the Nordia quarter which for the past 30 years has been an unsightly blot on the Tel Aviv landscape, Mayor Haim Levanon promised at a cornerstone-laying ceremony here on Wednesday.

Residents of the Quarter, near the corner of King George and Dizengoff, were, however, not unanimously enthusiastic. Criticizing the low compensation offered for their vacated huts — said to amount to IL3,000 each — some claimed that they would have to find a further IL4,000 in cash before being permitted to take possession of their new two-room flats. Total cost of each flat-unit will amount to IL9,000, including a IL2,000 mortgage.

The apartment houses are being set up by the Hevrat Meonot Nordia Company on former Development Authority lands. The architects are Messrs. Abba Elhanani and Israel Lotan.

Four storeys of the first house are already nearing completion, and it is expected that the first tenants will be able to move in this year.

SMALL CONCENTRATIONS of yellow locusts were seen yesterday in the southern Negev and at the Oron phosphate works on the road to Sdom, Beeraheba police report.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 5.31; Tel Aviv: 5.49; Haifa: 5.43; and ends Jerusalem: 6.47; Tel Aviv: 6.45; Haifa: 6.49 tonight.

tomorrow.

Portion: Metzora

Haftara: Malachi 3, 4-24

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.50 p.m. Arvit, 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.40 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rahavia): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Bugim Lehithadshut Hehayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn G'virol: Kabalat Shabbat, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Evi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Mariah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.42 p.m.

Shlo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Keren Avraham, 19 Zefanya, 2960.
TEL AVIV: Schwartz, 37 Allenby, 24585. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn G'virol, Meresa Hatnafon, 200 Bnei Yehuda, 22082. JAFFA: Glinka, 19 Rehov 4, 82429. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. Hatichon, 86 Uziel, Ramat Yitzhak, 71949. PETAH TIKVA: Russel, Rothschild-Herzl. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. RISHON: Malal. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Hanassi.
HAIFA: Rapoport, 29 Herzl, 2596.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Keren Avraham, 19 Zefanya, 2960.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 25335. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26306. Yani, 67 Yehuda Halevy, 63474. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 23084. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533. (Night): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66456. Moscowitz, 26 King George, 63650. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63252. Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 23084.
JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533.
RAMAT GAN: Hadassah, 147 Modi'in, Givatayim, 782271. Ramah, 65 Jabotinsky, 73432. PETAH TIKVA: Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 96-1566. RISHON: Malal.
HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma.
NATANYA: Hanassi.
HAIFA: Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4033.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Schumert, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HOLON: Dr. Dokor, 10a Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as today.

GREGG SHORTHAND CENTRE
New English Shorthand Courses For Beginners and Advanced.
Mrs. Mangel (N.G.A. London), 134 Rehov Ben Yehuda Tel.28578, Tel Aviv, 8-10 a.m. 4-7 p.m.

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LUXURY 2½-ROOM FLAT in 4-FAMILY HOUSE
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ENGLISH TEACHER
for the coming school year (1959/60)
Please apply, in writing, giving particulars of education and experience, to: "ORT" School 15 Rehov Golomb, Givatayim.

THE ISRAEL BROADCASTING SERVICE
requires
a news translator and announcer in the Swedish language
for a part-time position. Must have at least a secondary education, thorough command of Swedish, and a working knowledge of Hebrew and English.
Candidates will be required to pass a voice test.
Applications should be sent by May 1, to the News Division, Broadcasting Services, Jerusalem.

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY, RAMAT GAN
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
announces the existence of the following vacancies:
1) Lecturer in General and Inorganic Chemistry
2) Lecturer in Advanced Inorganic Chemistry
3) Lecturer in Organic Chemistry
Qualified applicants are requested to send curriculum vitae to: The Registrar, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan.

The Israel Institute for Biological Research in Israel
P.O.B. 19, Nes Ziona
Required: Electronics Technician
with experience in the repair and maintenance of sundry electronic equipment and machinery in research laboratory, etc.
Applications, in own writing, giving details of curriculum vitae, should be forwarded to the above address.

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VILLA 4 rooms, Mt. Carmel, drawing room: 50 sq.m., FLAT: 3½ rooms, in two-family house, upper floor. IL18,500.
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(Cotton and Rayon)
near Tel Aviv
Experienced
First Class
FOREMAN
Candidates should apply in writing, giving curriculum vitae and references to: "Weaving Factory," P.O.B. 1639, Tel Aviv.
Offers will be treated confidentially.

Notices to the Public

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
TEL AVIV TELEPHONE SERVICES SECTION

The Post Office Administration announces that the Tel Aviv and Central Districts Telephone Services Section will be moved from 37 Rehov Yehuda Hayamit, Yaffo, to Volovelsky Buildings, 5 Rehov Haharash, Tel Aviv. There will, consequently, be no reception of the public on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday — April 19, 20, 21 an 22, 1959.

The Section's new telephone numbers are:

The Section — Tel. 31238.
Chief of Section — Tel. 39280.

VACANCIES IN THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Civil Service Commission announces that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has vacancies for candidates (Israel citizens) between the ages of 22 and 30, having a university degree (minimum B.A.) in the Humanities, Law or Economics to specialize within the framework of the Ministry's activities.

The required qualifications are: Ability to express oneself orally and in writing; knowledge of English or French. Knowledge of any one of the following languages desirable: Arabic, Spanish and Russian.

Following two years of specialized training, during which they will receive Grade 8 salaries — those candidates found suitable will receive permanent appointments.

Candidates should enclose certificates or certified copies thereof, together with their application forms. These will be returned to them following the examinations.

Application forms can be obtained from:

The Civil Service Commission, Beit Silberstein, Jerusalem.
The Civil Service Commission, Southern District Office, 5 Rehov Heh, Hakirya, Tel Aviv.
The Civil Service Commission, Northern District Office, Government House, Rehov Hassan Shoukry, Haifa.

Applications should be submitted not later than April 26, 1959.

Candidates will be required to pass written and oral examinations. The written examination will be conducted in two stages. The most successful candidates of the first stage will be invited to take part in the second stage. The most successful candidates in the second stage will be invited to take part in an oral examination before an examining committee.

AWARD. — Dr. Carrol V. Newson, president of New York University, on Thursday was presented with an honorary degree granted by the Technion.

Required
Private Secretary To Managing Director
English shorthand-typing and Hebrew typing essential. Translation in both languages. Attractive conditions.
Apply in writing, giving full details of qualifications and experience, to:
Industrial Relations Manager
American Israeli Paper Mills, Ltd.
P. O. Box 142 Hadera
Full discretion assured.

Chief Engineer
(Mechanical Engineer)
required by one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country, located in Haifa.
Experience in chemical or food industry desirable.
Applications, with curriculum vitae, to be addressed to: "Engineer," P.O.B. 303, Haifa.
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Large Enterprise under construction in Jerusalem
Seeks Graduate Architect
with at least five years' experience, especially in planning of details and furniture. Knowledge of Hebrew and English an asset. Good conditions. Employment guaranteed for one year minimum.
Candidates should apply, in writing, by April 30, 1959, giving complete details of technical education, qualification and experience, to: "Enterprise," P.O.B. 557, Jerusalem.

The Israel Institute of Biological Research
P.O.B. 19, Ness Ziona
REQUIRED:
CHEMIST: University Graduate, preferably with experience in analytical chemistry and/or physical chemistry.
ASSISTANT FOR CHEMICAL LABORATORY: graduate of the School of Laboratory Assistants or holder of matriculation certificate.
Candidates should apply, in own writing, giving detailed curriculum vitae.

PASSOVER

heralds springtime. Nature adorns itself with glorious colours. This is the time for travel and excursions. The camera should not be missing. Those who photograph their trips enjoy them doubly. Get a camera & instructions from

Photo Brenner
51 HECHALUTZ ST. HAIFA

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with a rise in temperatures and a drop in humidity especially over the hill regions. Dust storms are expected in the Negev.

Outlook for Saturday: Without material change.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	45	6	20	25
Tiberias	56	12	30	32
Haifa Port	71	13	22	24
Natanya	58	12	25	26
Tel Aviv Kirya	66	13	24	26
Tel Aviv Port	72	12	30	35
Lydda Airport	43	8	28	29
Jerusalem	21	10	23	27
Beersheba	26	12	25	28
Sdom	—	20	30	31
Eilat	38	18	31	38

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Christopher Andrewes, F.R.S., from London, to visit the Weizmann Institute, (by El Al).

Mr. Israel Friedman, Secretary of the Eretz Yisrael Fund of the Misrahi, from the U.S., (by El Al).

Mr. Alexander Eliash, World Vice-President of B'nai B'rith, from the U.S., (by K.L.M.).

DEPARTURES

Dr. N. Wydra, of the management of the Zim Navigation Company, for London on company business, (by El Al).

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous French perfumes: Dior, Joy, Chanel, Femme, Balmain, Ma Griffe, Replique, Magie, Nina Ricci, Sortilège, Shocking, Nuit Longchamp, Detchema, Bellodgia. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

Hadassah Starting Open Heart Surgery

Preparations are now being made at the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital for carrying out open-heart operations, for the first time in Israel, Dr. Kalman J. Mann, director-general of Hadassah Medical Organization, announced in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The operations will be performed by Dr. Jerome Kay, chief of Cardiac Surgery at the University of Southern California, with the cooperation of Dr. Morse J. Shapiro, cardiologist, of the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles; Professor Hanoch Mildwidsky, head of the Department of Chest and Cardiac Surgery, and Professor Karl Braun, head of the Cardiovascular Unit, at Hadassah.

During these operations a special artificial heart-lung machine will be used. This machine, designed by Dr. Kay, has been donated to Hadassah by Dr. Monty M. Bernstein, of Beverly Hills, California.

One patient per day will be operated upon by Dr. Kay at Hadassah Ziv Hospital, as from the beginning of May. A dozen patients, drawn from all parts of Israel, will undergo these operations, whose purpose is to correct many heart defects not previously amenable to surgery.

In view of the extensive preparations involved in each operation on the open heart, the Hadassah Blood Bank estimate that 15 portions of blood will be required for each patient.

Building Worker Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter

A 22-year-old construction worker in Jerusalem, Ovadia Michaeli, on Thursday pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the killing of Avraham Zeda, 50.

He admitted in the Jerusalem District Court that he had pushed Zeda down an uncompleted staircase in a house being built in the Mahane Yehuda Quarter. Zeda died of injuries incurred in the 12 metre fall.

Immediate cause for the act, Michaeli said, was loss of all his money and his watch to Zeda in a dice game.

The Court acceded to the defence request that the Probation Officer submit a report on Michaeli before sentence is handed down.

20% Higher Tax Advance for Some

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee on Wednesday decided that selfemployed persons will be required to add 20 per cent to their 1959 advances on income tax, on account of their payments to the Compulsory Loan. Corporations will add 10 per cent to their advances on their income tax payments.

Bible Scholars Finish Marathon —36 Lectures in 4 Days

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bible enthusiasts completed a four-day marathon of their own yesterday. Their goal was a better understanding of the books of Jeremiah — the last of the great pre-exilic Prophets — and Ezekiel — the first Prophet of the captivity.

It is doubtful whether any of the Bible devotees heard every one of the 36 lectures delivered at the Seventh Annual Bible Study Congress. According to an officer of the Israel Society for Biblical Research, which sponsors the congresses, one man last year tried to listen to every lecture. He fainted.

But those who attended even one or two sessions undoubtedly went away with a better knowledge of the two books which were the theme of this year's Congress.

Some of the lectures were highly specialized, such as Mr. Amnon Gaber's analysis of the phrase "in the fourth year of Jehoiakim" (Jer. 25:1).

Others were more popular in nature, as was Dr. Ze'ev Vilnay's talk on "Anatot and Jerusalem in Jeremiah's Life."

Best of all, perhaps, were those lectures which could appeal to the scholar and the Bible-trained layman alike. In this category were the addresses by Mr. Yehuda Elitzur on "The Theory of Diaspora in Jeremiah and Ezekiel" and by Mr. Yitzhak Shalev on "The Relationship Between Jeremiah and Zedekiah."

The closing speech of the Congress was delivered by Mr. Zalman Shazar, Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. He said that it would be difficult to imagine the existence of the Jewish people today if it had not been for the Prophets.

Mr. Shazar contrasted the status of the Bible today in Israel and the Diaspora. Here, despite all our ideological differences, there is not a school in which the Bible is not taught. But in other countries, only a minority of the Jews have a familiarity with the Bible, and an even smaller number knows the Bible in Hebrew. "Tanach not in the original is not Tanach," Mr. Shazar declared.

He noted that the Society for Biblical Research recently founded an organization to establish Bible study circles in the Diaspora and to raise the standards of Bible teaching. But the new organization — the World Society for Biblical Studies — had a difficult task before it.

Mr. Asher Weiser, of Bar-Ilan University, speaking on the exclusion of books from the Bible canon, said that Ezekiel was the only prophet whose exclusion was considered (along with Proverbs, the Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes).

The advocates of the exclusion of the Book of Ezekiel from the Bible pointed to a number of places in which he seemed to contradict the Pentateuch. In addition, they thought that he revealed too much. "Moses and Samuel were not like Ezekiel, who tells everything that he sees" is the way they expressed this.

Lectures were also delivered yesterday by Prof. Haim Rabin, Mr. Shmuel Safrai, Mr. Aryeh Gedaliah, and Dr. Moshe Zeidel.

Next year's Congress will be devoted to the three Wisdom Books — Psalms, Proverbs, and Job.

Prof. Feivel Meltzer, of the Congress Presidium, on Tuesday night read out a note he received from a member of the audience. It said: "Speakers should talk into the microphone, look at the audience and not use foreign words." Next year's lecturers, take note!

T.A., Levanon Feted

TEL AVIV. — The jubilee of Tel Aviv was celebrated by the Union of Local Authorities at a luncheon at the Z.O.A. House here on Thursday. At the same time, speakers took the opportunity of paying tribute to Mayor Haim Levanon on his 60th birthday. Speakers included the Minister of the Interior, the Union's Chairman (Mayor Avraham Krinizi of Ramat Gan), the Chairmen of the Baka el Gharbiya, Taiyiba and Herzliya Councils.

Nature Society Ends Eilat Meet Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The Nature Protection Society's Eilat conference will end officially on Friday, but many of the 1,000 participants will remain here until Sunday continuing botanical and geological field trips in the area.

Students, teachers and nature lovers began arriving here Monday and the sessions started officially the following day. Lectures by experts and varied field trips were included in the programme. Mayor Haroch Nenner gave greetings. Mr. Menachem Bader, Director General of the Ministry of Development, read an 11-page speech praising his Ministry's enterprises.

MARCHERS

(Continued from Page One)

Motza to Jerusalem. Unit passed unit at a snail's pace. During the long grind upward, many a soldier would have fallen behind were it not for the fact that his buddies locked arms behind his back, helping him along.

Traffic flowed almost as usual along the road. As Sgan-Aluf Ya'acov Kaplan, who headed the March, said, "It might have delayed the driving time between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, but it worked wonders for the marchers. The drivers and passengers shouted encouragement to those on foot — and this kept their spirits up."

Another factor which made for excellent morale was the crisp and clear morning weather, although later it became warm.

Many civilians marched behind the soldiers, in step with them, while others frankly struggled. Some of them would suddenly dash away off the road into the hills to pick the wild anemones, returning with bunches of the red flowers.

At Kiryat Anavim, a group of paratroopers was infiltrated by two files of small children who marched with them for several hundred metres.

The first woman civilian to reach Binyaney Ha'ooma was Miss Leah Kritti, 20, of Yavniel, near Tiberias. She was dismissed as a "professional marcher" by the other women who came up behind her.

The second woman to arrive, Mrs. Naomi Goren, 33, of Ramat Gan, is the mother of two sons, aged six and ten.

Some women complained of the fact they had not marched alongside their menfolk saying that it was boring to have separated the sexes.

Technion Stands Pat On Exam Cheaters

HAIFA. — Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President of the Technion, who is at present in South Africa, has sent a cable saying there should be no reversal of the decision suspending two Technion students for one year for cheating in an examination.

This view is supported by Senate members and Deans of faculties who have urged the 800 first- and second-year students who went on strike on Wednesday over the issue to return to their studies.

On Thursday, representatives of the students met with Professor Y. Ratner, the Acting President. They said they were "shocked" by the Institute's "stubborn stand" and refusal to discuss the punishment awarded the two students. Because of this, they said, they were unable to call off the strike.

Gov't Thinks Millers' Strike Is Only a 'Demonstration'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Government considers the shut-down of the flour mills to be only a "demonstrative" strike, because the mills never work at this time of the year until after Passover and because the mill owners have agreed to let the Government operate their plants, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman announced in Jerusalem on Thursday night.

Eighteen of the country's 21 mills came to a standstill on Thursday after the millers' demands for a IL3.500 increase per ton of flour were rejected by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The present milling price is IL17,300 per ton. The three mills that did not shut down are Histadrut-owned.

The spokesman explained that the basic price for milling had been agreed upon between the owners and the Government about two years ago and the Government has since compensated them fully for all increases in costs due to higher electricity and labour costs. He declared that the millers' demand for a price increase was unjustified.

At a press conference in Tel Aviv on Thursday, the Chairman of the millers' committee, Mr. A. Reisman said that the Histadrut sector fully agreed with its stand, but did not join the strike for understandable reasons.

Reviewing the negotiations with the Government, Mr. Reisman said that they started a year ago and the committee submitted accounts showing the need for a price increase of at least IL8 per ton.

When these demands were rejected by the Director General, Mr. M. Tsour, the committee reconsidered its stand and reduced its demand to IL3.5 per ton, he said. Mr. Tsour offered IL1.750 per ton which the committee could under no circumstances agree to.

In answer to a question, Mr. Reisman said that the millers had no objection to the mills being operated by the Government (The Ministry announced on Wednesday that it would run seven of the mills if necessary. These seven mills could supply all the country's flour needs working at full capacity.)

Eliaz and Karu Win Translation Prizes

TEL AVIV. — Rafael Eliaz and Baruch Karu, the writers, on Thursday night received the Shaul Tchernichovsky Prizes for the Translation of Classics, awarded annually by the municipality.

The presentations were made at the Municipal Museum in the presence of Mayor Haim Levanon, the judges of the competition and an audience of authors, artists and actors.

Mr. Eliaz won the prize for translating into Hebrew "Romeo and Juliet," and "Richard III," from English, and "Sheep's Well" by Lope de Vega and "Romancero Gitano" and plays of Lorca, from Spanish. This was the first time the award was made for translations from Spanish. The judges in this phase were Professor I. Efrat, Rector of the Tel Aviv University, Dr. S.Z. Davidowitz and Mr. Y. Tversky.

Mr. Karu won the scientific prize for translating Erich Auerbach's "Mimesis" from German. It is the second time that Mr. Karu has won the prize. The judges were Professor S. Horowitz, Professor S. Halkin and Mr. Y. Keshet.

LIVE CARP for Passover will go on sale Sunday. Stocks are sufficient to meet demand, and the retail price remains unchanged at IL2 a kilogram. The average size of the fish will be about 300 grams.

Histadrut Elections May 'Warm Up'

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut election campaign promises to warm up, following the virtual foundering of the "fair electioneering" inter-party committee on Wednesday. After the Opposition members threatened to boycott the committee, its chairman, Mr. M. Argov, M.K., on Thursday appealed to the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, who will convene the Histadrut Central Committee on Sunday to discuss the charges of the minority parties, it was learned here.

They claim that the speakers' panels of the Histadrut Cultural Centre were being exploited by Mapai.

Mr. H. Zeidel, Oved Hazioni member of the Committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* that "it is now up to Mapai to prove itself at Sunday's meeting. If Mapai acts as it should, then Oved Hazioni believes that the Committee can continue to function." As far as his party is concerned, the agreement on austerity elections still stands.

Argov's Opinion

Mr. Argov did not feel that the Committee had collapsed. On the contrary, he stressed that 98 per cent of the "fair electioneering" agreement had been honoured.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda member of the Committee, Mr. Y. Bankover, says the Committee is "paralysed." Concerning the agreement against a smear campaign, Mr. Bankover declared that Mr. Lavon "had set the tone for all parties at Mapai's Ninth Convention." He was referring to Mr. Lavon's charge that "Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda are not parties, but sects."

Herut sympathizers who are members of the Histadrut have received a circular from Herut Party headquarters advising them not to vote in the Histadrut elections on May 17, The Jerusalem Post learned on Thursday.

In the circular, party sympathizers were instructed "not to vote for General Zionists or Ahdut Ha'avoda as in 1955, but to insert a blank slip in the voting booth."

Histadrut Greets I.C.F.T.U. Head

TEL AVIV. — "The free trades union movement of the world appreciates the contribution of the Histadrut, at home and abroad, to the cause of democracy in the world," Mr. Charles Millard, organizational head of the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions (I.C.F.T.U.) stated at a luncheon given in his honour by the Histadrut Executive here on Thursday.

The director of the Histadrut Political Department, Mr. R. Barkatt, welcomed the guest.

SOLDIER ON TRIAL FOR DISOBEYING 'ILLEGAL' ORDER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Army spokesman confirmed on Thursday night that a recently discharged Army private is being brought to trial for refusing to carry out an order he received from his superior, claiming that it was illegal. The accused is former Pvt. Meir Shemesh who has since been discharged from the Army following completion of his service.

He was ordered to drive a half-track by his sergeant while he was only licensed to drive ordinary trucks. He told his sergeant that he was liable to cause an accident, but the latter ordered him to drive the vehicle, nevertheless. Shemesh further claimed that the sergeant refused to give him the order in writing when he asked for it.

It is understood that counsel for the defence will claim the Kafr Kasim verdict as a precedent under which a soldier is enjoined from carrying out an order "which is patently illegal." If found guilty, Shemesh may be sentenced to a maximum of three years' imprisonment.

Six Children, Woman Hurt on Haifa Roads

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Six children and a woman were injured in a series of accidents here on Wednesday.

A private car knocked down six-year-old Joseph Levy in Rehov Pevsner in the morning and broke his spine. He was taken to the Rambam Hospital.

Earlier in the morning, a truck struck down Haya Sillbernagel, 23, when she was crossing Rehov Hagiborim. She too was taken to the Rambam Hospital in a serious condition.

An Army pickup injured Dan Ben Hamo, 3, and Shoshana Kaufman, 6, in Western Kiryat Haim in the afternoon. The boy was seriously injured and taken to the Rothschild Hospital. The girl was sent home after first aid at the Kupat Holim clinic.

An hour later a taxi hit two children in Rehov Ophir. Both required only first aid.

In the early evening Aboud Ali, 9, stepped unexpectedly off the sidewalk and was struck by a bus. He too was sent home after first aid.

Fish Spawn After 4-Year Delay

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A school of buffalo fish, which were brought to Israel from the U.S. four years ago, on Wednesday night laid their first eggs, at the Fish Breeding Research Station at Dor, near Haifa.

A number of buffalo fish were brought from Alabama in 1955 by the Fish Breeders Union and taken to the Nir David kibbutz ponds. The fish acclimatized well but the females, for some unexplained reason, failed to spawn.

Last year the fish were taken to the Research Station for closer observation and were even given injections to help them spawn, but again without success.

A routine check of the special pine needle laying beds on Thursday morning, however, revealed that a large number of eggs had been laid overnight.

The secretary of the Fish Breeders Union, Mr. B. Ben-Aharon, told *The Jerusalem Post* that if the eggs hatch out, the young fish will be put into local ponds, together with carp, with whom they "coexist" peacefully. They will then be marketed live, like carp, although their flesh is whiter and tastier.

Tamail Seeks New Export Markets

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. — An estimated $300,000 worth of enamelled ware will be sold to Persia this year in an initial export to that country, Mr. S. Guttman, director of Tamail Ltd., told reporters at the company plant in the Industrial Zone here on Wednesday.

The orders included cooking ranges and ovens.

Other export orders were being negotiated with African countries, particularly Liberia, Mr. Guttman said.

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Procurer Gets Life For Prostitute's Murder

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Yosef Azari, 34, of the Shemen Beach district, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the District Court on Thursday for the murder of Tehiya Rubinstein, 28, a prostitute.

The murdered woman's husband, Binyamin Rubinstein, who was tried on the same charge, was acquitted.

The murder was committed last year. Azari, a confirmed drug addict, had been living on the woman's earnings. Azari had made various contradictory statements, while Rubinstein had denied categorically all knowledge of the crime.

Judges S. Kassan, E. Sionim, and B. Caspi, in a four-hour judgment, found that both accused were present at the murder, and had been seen by a deaf-mute. But from the legal viewpoint they had doubts as to Rubinstein's guilt.

The victim was the mother of a four-year-old girl.

Bank Manager Hangs Himself

TEL AVIV. — The body of Shmuel Tal, the manager of the Rehov Levinsky branch of the Halva'ah Vehisachon Bank, was found hanging from a beam under the Yarkon Bridge on Thursday.

He left a letter asking that no one be blamed for his death. He was known to have been suffering from a heart condition and had been depressed. (Itim)

THE DRIVER of the Dan bus that was involved in the Musrara Bridge crash last year, Elishu Haffner, was on Thursday brought to trial on charges of causing the death of 11 passengers.

Kiryat Tivon Local Council

Worthwhile Investment–Sure Income

The Kiryat Tivon Local Council hereby invites bids for the construction and management of the

LOCAL SWIMMING POOL

centrally situated at the corner of Rehov Alonim — Oranim — the area in which many of the pensions of Kiryat Tivon are located.

For details, please apply to the Local Council Secretariat.

E. SEGAL
Chairman

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UNION OF HAIRDRESSERS

To All Our Esteemed Clients

The following ladies' hairdressers will be closed on Friday, April 24, 1959:

SALON GERSHON AND YAACOV	34 Rehov Aza
SALON VARDA	1 Rehov Ben Yehuda
SALON LUNZ	Sansour Bldg., Rehov Luna
SALON MAX	23 Rehov Ben Yehuda
SALON MIRA	9 Rehov Ben Yehuda
SALON SIMON	33 King George Avenue
SALON KRAMER	1 Rehov Ben Yehuda
SALON ROBERT	King George Avenue, corner Rehov Hillel
SALON ROMEMA	Romema
SALON REHAVIA	15 Rehov Keren Kayemet
SALON STEINER AND CO.	Rehov Ben Yehuda, corner Zion Cinema
SALON STEINER ALOIS	Princess Mary Avenue, near Rex

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On the 30th day after the death of

Dr. A.W. Meron

we sincerely thank his countless friends who expressed their sympathy to us.

We shall continue his work in his spirit.

The Management and Staff of
Dr. Meron Chemical Works,
Haifa.

Queen's Invitation Unusual Gesture

POST Political Reporter

An invitation extended to the Israel Ambassador to London and Mrs. Elath to visit Windsor Castle last Tuesday as the personal guests of Queen Elizabeth is regarded in political circles in Jerusalem and London as a most unusual gesture of friendship by Britain towards this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Elath were the dinner guests of the Queen and stayed overnight at the Castle.

An invitation by the Queen to the historic medieval castle, the chief country residence of the English monarchy, is considered a rare honour, usually accorded only to members of the Cabinet, heads of State and leading Commonwealth statesmen. It is only rarely extended to distinguished foreign diplomats.

The Queen's invitation, which is regarded as an indication of her personal interest in Israel, is also taken as a mark of the British Government's present cordial attitude towards this country. This attitude was officially expressed last November by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan at a banquet given by the Board of Deputies of British Jews in honour of Mr. Elath on the occasion of Israel's 10th Anniversary celebrations.

Tuesday's visit to Windsor Castle was the first occasion that Ambassador Elath had been a personal guest of the Queen.

Windsor Castle is in Berkshire, about 22 miles west of London, on the banks of the River Thames.

Herbert Lehman Due Sunday as PM's Guest

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, the former U.S. Senator, is due to arrive in Israel aboard the Theodor Herzl on Sunday for a 12-day visit as the guest of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Lehman, who was Chairman of the Tenth Anniversary Committee in the U.S., was invited to visit Israel during its tenth anniversary year. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lehman and will meet President Ben-Zvi during his stay.

During his stay, Mr. Lehman will open the Herbert H. Lehman building of the Arid Zone Research Institute in Beersheba and participate in the laying of the cornerstone of the new Hadassah Mother and Child pavilion to be named in honour of his wife and himself.

Children Reduce Big Cake to Crumbs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The largest cake in Israel was reduced to crumbs on Thursday afternoon. The cake, 40 inches long, 30 inches wide and 18 inches high, was sent by the B'nai B'rith Women of America and Canada to the children's home which they maintain in Bayit Vagan, near Jerusalem.

Scant moments after Mr. Albert Franklin, the American Consul-General in Jerusalem, cut the first slice and Vice-Mayor Rahamim Kalantar the second, the cake was distributed to the children and guests.

Mr. Shalom Doron, Chairman of the Israel Board of the Home, introduced the speakers who included Professor Yoel Rivlin, President of B'nai B'rith in Israel.

Supreme Court Adds To Spy's Sentence

The Supreme Court on Thursday added two years to the three-year sentence imposed on Yosef Shvo of Kfar Nahman by the District Court.

Shvo had been found guilty of selling military information to Jordanian intelligence officers. He had appealed to the Supreme Court, claiming that he had sold only false information.

The Supreme Court, however, allowed the counter-appeal of the prosecution, which demanded a heavier sentence.

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in

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Last Performance—
Popular Prices
Obel Shem, Tel Aviv:
Saturday, April 18
at 8.30 p.m.

April 23: PREMIERE

"FETTER, M'KEN AICH..."

Cables in Brief

SOVIET. — Nikolai Ignatiev on Thursday was elected President of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, according to TASS.

COINS. — An exhibition of "Coins from the Land of the Bible" sponsored by the Israel Legation and Oslo University opened in the Norwegian capital on Thursday.

—CUT OUT AND KEEP—

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

1959

RISHON LE-ZION — BEIT DAGAN CROSSROADS

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Sundays — Thursdays: from 10 a.m. till Midnight. On Fridays and Eve of Holidays: from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday Nights and End of Holidays: Evenings until Midnight.

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Prices of Admission

Adults	IL1.000
Children	750 pruta
Soldiers	500 pruta
Organized Groups of Adults	750 pruta
Organized Groups of Children	500 pruta

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Egged buses from the Tel Aviv Central Bus Station and all Egged stations in the country.

Taxi Service from "Hahayit Hakachol," 2 Rehov Mikveh Israel, Tel Aviv.

—CUT OUT AND KEEP—

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Tickets available at L'an, Rococo and Kanaf ticket agencies, Tel Aviv.

The Picture with the 2 Oscars

DEBORAH KERR
RITA HAYWORTH
DAVID NIVEN
WENDY HILLER
BURT LANCASTER

SEPARATE TABLES

UNITED ARTISTS AS FROM SATURDAY 18·4·59 AT THE ORION Cinema TEL·AVIV

WHAT THE ISRAEL PRESS SAYS ABOUT LOUIS ARMSTRONG

HA'ARETZ:
"Armstrong is a magnificent trumpeter who manages to draw unheard of sound effects from his instrument... hearing Armstrong at the Mann Auditorium is a well worth while experience."
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AL HAMISHMAR:
"We can recommend Louis Armstrong's troup wholeheartedly to musicians and the public at large — an altogether enriching experience."
Ulia Silbermann

MA'ARIV:
"Armstrong himself is absolute master of his instrument. The sounds he produces move by their sheer musical phrasing, their wonderful variations and rich colouring."
Aaron Dulab

Saturday Night: Two performances at the Mann Auditorium, at 6.45 and 9.30

Tickets at Kanaf, Rococo and L'an, as well as the box office of the Auditorium on the evening of the concert.

Sunday: Single performance, Mann Auditorium, at 9.30 p.m.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved: reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

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TEL AVIV Bureau: 52 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 64251/2
HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl. P.O.B. 4810. Tel. 4594 (2 lines)
Annual Subscription: IL52.

Friday, April 17, 1959
2 Nissan, 5719. 30 Shawal, 5718

THE 500 delegates who assembled in Cairo yesterday for the first Arab Oil Conference had to get along without a delegation from Iraq, the third largest oil-producer in the Middle East. Although heads of the delegations got to work on the assumption of "business as usual" and elected a conference secretariat, the parley does not seem to have a clear programme, and the objective, as far as the Arabs are concerned, appears to be the vague one of wishing to get more out of the oil they produce, which amounts to 25 per cent of the world output.

ARAB OIL PARLEY

The conference, which brings together delegations from all the other Arab countries as well as representatives of foreign oil companies, is to discuss the "technical and scientific" aspects of oil production, but there are indications that possibilities will be probed of obtaining a bigger share of royalties for those of the Arab countries through which oil pipelines pass, while the prospect of laying an Arab-owned pipeline may also be discussed.

One tends to believe, moreover, that the conference is not altogether motivated by politics. Mr. Muhammed Salman, head of the Arab League's petroleum department, was no doubt sincere when he denied reports of a general Arab policy to nationalize foreign oil interests. But this does not spring from the fact that Cairo's view — which generally predominates in the Arab League — is now against such a step. What it demonstrates is that since Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are more or less content with their respective oil companies, Cairo feels powerless; mere desire on the part of the United Arab Republic to see Arab oil interests nationalized is not enough.

In fact, the trend of opinion in Cairo on the subject of oil has not changed much since the latest setbacks. Last week, for instance, a commentator on Cairo Radio claimed that commercial use of atomic energy was still quite remote, and the West would have to depend on oil, and Middle East oil, for generations to come. The broadcast recalled the confusion into which the West's oil supplies were thrown by the Persian nationalization move in 1951 and the Syrians' sabotage of the pipelines in 1956, but it abstained from making any threats.

The last minute withdrawal of the Iraq Petroleum Company from the conference in the wake of Baghdad's announced boycott was, of course, a setback to the organizers. Iraq's lack of interest in the deliberations shows not only that it is not thinking along the same lines as Cairo, but also that it does not recognize the League's right to interfere in any way with Baghdad's own arrangements about oil. Last week's rumours about nationalization in Iraq originated from Cairo and had an obvious enough aim. Though Egypt earned a fairly good propaganda score from the whole affair, it failed to provoke the Baghdad authorities into taking any step in that direction.

However, despite the fact that Iraq's present economic difficulties do not permit her to jeopardize her oil revenue, Cairo's current campaign against her may have quite unpredictable results. For one thing, Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem may still find himself compelled to resort to some drastic anti-Western measure to attract Arab opinion in his direction and away from President Nasser. On the other hand, in his unceasing drive against Kassem, the Egyptian ruler might try to make political capital out of the Cairo meeting, if only to embarrass the Iraqi Government and put Kassem in an unfavourable light.

Letter from Paris — **By Maurice Carr**

A Sholom Aleichem Scandal

THE Sholom Aleichem centenary celebrations in Paris have oddly enough provoked a tragi-comic situation, to which only the pen of a Sholom Aleichem could do justice. But perhaps today even his genius for laughter over sadness and squalor would be sorely taxed, for his beloved Kazrilevka is no more, while an ocean of martyred Jewish blood flows between the past and the present.

Here are the bare facts of the Sholom Aleichem *affaire*, or scandal, now raging in Paris. Since French Jewry is divided into two camps by a Hate Curtain, with Communists on the one side and non-Communists on the other, each faction saw fit to stage its own Sholom Aleichem festivities on a competitive basis. The Jewish Communists, always excellent organizers, surpassed themselves on this occasion with political manoeuvring *à la* Machiavelli and circus showmanship *à la* Mike Todd.

Capitalizing on the glory of Sholom Aleichem, the Communists roped into their sponsoring committee a galaxy of non-Communist luminaries, like François Mauriac, André Maurois, Jean Cocteau, Jean Cassou, Joseph Kessel, Prof. Dupont-Sommer, and even hooked up Zionists such as Mme. Maxa Nordau, the artist daughter of Max Nordau, Prof. Henri Baruk, Prof. Mandelbrojt, under the chairmanship of the eminent philosopher Prof. Vladimir Jankelevitch who is a member of the French Zionist Federation.

After this outflanking movement, the Communists delivered their main thrust. They brought down from Moscow seven Yiddish artistes officially delegated by the Soviet Ministry of Culture. The Russian Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Vinogradov, personally attended a reception held here in their honour. The public concert they gave in the huge Mutualité hall was a triumphant success.

By no means all the three to four thousand Jews who managed to squeeze into the Mutualité were Communists. In fact, one member of the audience was none other than Maître Andre Blumel, President of the French Zionist Federation. Why did he come? Partly for the same reason as everybody else. He wanted to see and hear and, yes, fraternize with those rare creatures —live Jews, talented ones at that, let loose from Russian confinement for a visit to the outside world.

His arrival did not pass unnoticed. He was asked up to the praesidium, and there was loud applause at the announcement that the President of the Zionist Federation had joined the merry throng. Even the Yiddish artistes from behind the Iron Curtain beamed visibly with pleasure.

Denounced as Traitor

Certain orthodox Zionists, however, were shocked by the conduct of Maître Blumel. They denounced him as a "traitor" to the Jewish cause, and he riposted with a bitter article in "La Tribune Sioniste," weekly organ of the Zionist Federation. The less said about the ensuing intrigues and mud-slinging, the better. For esoteric reasons, which it would take too long to explain and which do not much matter anyway, the Left-wing Zionists demanded his resignation, while the Right-wingers, among them Herut, rallied to his defence. Mr. Zvi Lurie, head of the Jewish Agency Organization Department, has cabled Maître Blumel, assuring him that he has the full confidence and support of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem. It looks as if the slimy storm is about to subside.

It really is a pity that the controversy became smothered in a welter of personal spite and partisan meanness, because fundamental principles of Jewish policy were involved, and vital questions were raised, to which an answer must be found.

The problem is twofold. On the one hand, there is the local battle between Zionists and Communists for possession of the soul of French Jewry. On the other hand, there is the larger struggle for the salvation of the three to three-and-a-half million Jews who are today isolated in Soviet Russia and whose Jewishness is being systematically eradicated there.

The more sincere opponents of Maître Blumel argue as follows. The Jewish Communists in France, as elsewhere, have hopelessly compromised themselves by their silent toleration of the cultural pogrom against the Jews in Soviet Russia. Some of these Communists here even stooped so low as to furnish the Kremlin with anti-Semitic propaganda material when Stalin mounted his frame-up of the Russian Jewish doctors. Now these self-same Jewish Communists are trying to cover up their former infamy. Thus, they set up a spectacle in the name of Sholom Aleichem, who, had he lived long enough and stayed on in Russia, might very well have had a bullet put through the back of his neck—without a murmur of protest on the Jewish Communists' part, for did they not hold their tongues when David Bergelson, Peretz Markish and the other great Soviet Yiddish writers were done to death?

Strong Pressure

As for the fate of Soviet Jewry, the anti-Blumel school of thought holds that since the Kremlin is now betraying increased sensitivity to world opinion, it behoves world Jewry to wait, and keep up strong pressure, for a genuine improvement in the Soviet attitude.

The Blumel concept is broader, compounded of opportunism and messianism. It wants to do away with, or at any rate reduce, the East-West Hate Curtain, which may prove fatal ultimately to humanity and more immediately to the Jews, especially Soviet Jews. Continued hostility, or mere passiveness, will not do the trick. Human contacts have to be restored between the two camps. There must be a positive response to every conciliatory move, however slight. Today the U.S.S.R. not only harbours the world's second largest Jewish community, but is moreover a Great Power whose influence can make itself felt on the future of the State of Israel. Therefore, no effort should be spared to mend relations with the Russians.

Maître Blumel himself, a lifelong Socialist, has had many dealings with the Communists ever since the mid-'thirties, when he served as *directeur du cabinet* of Premier Léon Blum in two Popular Front Governments. In 1957, he visited the Soviet Union, and from the lengthy, frank and courteous discussions he had with high-ranking Russian officials, he gained the definite impression that he had not wasted his time.

The France-U.S.S.R. Association has arranged for him to go back again there this summer, accompanied by an interpreter of his own choice. Meanwhile, he has remained on good terms with the Soviet Embassy here and with the French Communist leaders, from Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos downwards. It is no secret, least of all in the Kremlin, that the French Communist party has suffered many defections, and is therefore not a bit happy, as a result of the anti-Jewish campaign in the Soviet Union.

Maître Blumel is convinced that he can serve the Jewish cause, if he is left to get on with his work. Some of his adversaries, who concede his good intentions, say he is naive. They are probably on the wrong tack. Whatever else he may be, he is not simple-minded...

ELI — **By Meir**

"Eli says if only it was Louis Armstrong sending him."

Readers' Letters

ARMY MATTERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an ex-Army Chaplain I am naturally interested in the effect on troop morale of civilian interference in army matters.

It seems to me that once the Cabinet exonerated the Chief-of-Staff of any share in the call-up bungling, the taking of steps of disciplinary, or remedial, action should have been left to him, whose responsibility it rightly is.

At all events, the present fuss, which appears to me made not so much on the basis of concern for public welfare as on a blanket policy of political opposition, can be extremely damaging to morale both in and outside the Army. Even the most arbitrary action by his fellow in uniform is preferable to the soldier to the suspicion that outside influences are being brought to bear.

I for one find it easier to be convinced that the best-meaning Military personnel are fallible than that the most conscientious Opposition leaders are more concerned for fair treatment for the Army than is the Minister of Defence. Very few people, whatever their political affiliation, will disagree with this view and I feel that the opposition parties would be well-advised to reconsider their stand before taking steps which they may later regret.

Yours, etc.
J. GOLDMAN (Rabbi)
Jerusalem, April 16.

GERMAN FRIEND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the notice in your issue of April 12 that the Israel Opera will no longer perform the Merry Widow, by Franz Lehar, since he collaborated with the Nazis, I should like to bring to your attention the following facts:

I was the founder and first editor of a publication called "The Jewish Front" which was established by Jewish soldiers in Austria as an instrument in the fight against the Nazis. We had a not inconsiderable number of Christian friends who courageously stood by our side, and amongst them was Franz Lehar. We published a page in honour of the well-known poet, Zuckerman, who wrote a poem which became famous in his time in Austria and Imperial Germany — The Cavalry Song (Reiterlied). This poem was set to many tunes but the only one which became famous was by Franz Lehar.

When I asked him why he had composed this melody, he agreed to explain his reasons in a letter to be published under his signature—and this at a time when the infamous Nazi paper "Der Stuermer" attacked anyone who showed signs of sympathy towards the Jews. I should like to emphasize that so long as Franz Lehar felt it possible to help us, he did so.

Yours, etc.
ROBERT POLITZER
Tel Aviv, April 12.

EXIT MAZE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — One of your readers recently wrote a letter complaining of the inquiry of doubling the fee for an exit visa, in itself a regrettable even if necessary thing. He has my heartfelt sympathy, but if only our troubles ended there! From my own experience, it seems to me that one must fight one's way out of the country through buresucracy with as much tenacity and ferocity as fighting one's way out of a jungle to reach a desired goal.

Eager and impatient to see my family in London, I paid endless visits to all concerned to get the requisite documents for my son and myself, signed on innumerable dotted lines, and even managed to persuade whomever it might concern that I did not owe a pruta to the Jewish Agency, nor ever did, having come here under my own steam. Now, it appears that my troubles are starting anew.

In response to a notice from the Income Tax authorities, ordering me to appear forthwith (I am a mere housewife, having no direct dealings with these august personages), I did so, after climbing many flights of stairs, but apparently my case was a mysterious one, for I was advised to go to a branch office in the vicinity, to elucidate matters. There I asked for Mr. X, as directed, but he had gone out and no one else, it appeared, could handle my matter. I was told to drop in again on Sunday and, if he were not called away again, would be able to see him then. I dropped in, but he was not to be found.

It didn't really matter very much for, as it turned out after a great deal of telephoning, neither was my file. In fact, no one quite knew where it was or ought to be until it was discovered that I had lived in Jerusalem, which I had left nearly three years ago, but the file is certainly taking its time catching up with me. In due course I shall be informed of its whereabouts, if any, and what else is expected from the long-suffering and by now somewhat exasperated undersigned.

Yours, etc.
SONIA BENARI
Ramat Gan, April 12.

HEALING NATURE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was astonished to read the report on nature healing (your issue of April 8) according to which a Public Health Council declared this practice to be a menace. Your readers might be interested to know that Nature Cure (Healing) is legalized in England, and why should what works in England not also work in Israel? It is a recognized fact that people who were declared incurable by orthodox doctors were restored to health by Nature Cure methods. I was, therefore, also surprised that Professor T. Grushka spoke of "the inherent dangers of nature healing" etc. Your readers might also like to know that this school of healing is called Hygiene in America, and has a very large following.

It is a known fact that orthodox medicine and nature cure are "enemies." The sentence you printed: "Representatives of the nature healers testified before the committee but were not invited to appear before the Council" speaks very unfortunately for itself.

Yours, etc.
MRS. E. HARMS
Magshimim, April 12.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

African Slight Hurts

Omer (Histadrut) writes that while we should not make light of the slap in the face delivered us by the Africans at UAR instigation —when Israel was the only UN member not to be invited to an Africa Freedom reception in New York—we should remember that friendship is not lightly earned or preserved. Unstinted efforts and perseverance are needed to complete the bridge of understanding we began to build.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Haavoda) also sees the problem in the same light and adds that we must spare no efforts to make friendly nations realize that friendship is indivisible and should be able to withstand the proddings of hostile countries.

Haboker (General Zionist) avers that while the reception itself is not important, one might ask the African countries what is the value of their friendship if even in so small a matter they dare not stand up to Cairo.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is gravely concerned: in its view this coarse discrimination is not only a demonstration against Israel but an outstandingly anti-Semitic manifestation and a second edition of Bandung. Now we should know where we stand in the Afro-Asian world.

Herut finds the Government at fault in the dispute with the flour millers, adding that its threat to take over the mills is like crashing through an open door, since the owners have informed Mr. Tsur that he need not "seize" them but might operate them at a decent rental, which they prefer to continuing to run up losses.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that the Government's right and duty to protect the public must not express itself in unconcern for the interest of the millers. It is its hesitation in seeking a solution that has brought about the stoppage, and while an ideal way out of the impasse may not be feasible, it shows again that the Government has no consistent and effective policy not only in matters of principle, but also on practical issues.

The same paper, discussing Mr. Dulles' resignation, writes that one word from him as supreme adviser on foreign affairs will continue to weigh more than all memoranda and speeches delivered by official incumbents.

Davar (Histadrut) considers the retirement a serious blow to the Eisenhower government, which thus loses its strongest personality, and to the Western Bloc, for America's Foreign Secretary is beyond all doubt the West's Foreign Minister. The paper joins all those who wish Mr. Dulles triumph over his dangerous malady.

Hatsofe (National Religious) writes that from Israel's point of view it is still too early to indulge in guesses about a change in State Department policy, but no matter who takes over, it is more than probable that the President will now intervene more than before in matters of foreign policy.

Ma'ariv is critical of the whole system of milling pricing and, adding that at this juncture there are still several weeks' supply of flour on hand, urges the Government not to waste the time at its disposal.

VISITORS' GALLERY: SOPHIE TUCKER

The Last Red-Hot Mamma

By PAUL KOHN

In fine fettle after her very first air flight, 71-year-old Sophie Tucker seen here at Lydda Airport.
Photo by Rosenblum

"I'M afraid I am the only gal still around of the oldtimers," Sophie Tucker, "the last of the red-hot mammas," said with a note of sadness on her arrival here on Wednesday night. The men have lasted longer from that great age of vaudeville and music hall, in which Sophie gained her world-wide fame. "We're like a band of great friends to this day—Jimmy Durante, Maurice Chevalier, Georgie Jessel Joe Louis, Eddie Cantor..."

But Sophie Tucker is still quite a gal, as full of pep and gay verve as any of her contemporaries who still hit the big neon lights. Only a few weeks ago Sophie and Maurice Chevalier rock'n-rolled together to "put the finishing touch to a banquet at the Overseas Press Club in New York," she says. The performance, by all reports, was a tremendous hit. And now Sophie Tucker has come on her first visit to Israel, making her first flight in her 71 years, when she took the Air France plane from Paris to Lydda. "I was so excited about coming here that I didn't have much time to be scared," she told reporters.

Sophie Tucker will stay here for two weeks. It did not take her that many minutes to feel at home here, for she made immediate contact with those who did not speak fluent English by pulling out some of the best bona-fide Yiddish slang ever heard at Kasrilevky or Brooklyn. "How is it you still speak such wonderful Yiddish," she was asked. "Tell me, how do you forget *Mammelushen?*" she countered. Sophie Tucker was born somewhere between Russia and Boston, where she landed at the age of three months.

With Sophie are her sister, Mrs. Annie Aronson and her brother, Mr. Mo Abuza. She has also brought her personal maid, manager, accompanist, and several friends. They are staying at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya.

The visit is a private one, though its main purpose is to dedicate the Sophie Tucker Youth Centre at Beit Shemesh, halfway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, on April 19. Miss Tucker has also agreed to give two performances here: for Youth Aliya at the Mann Auditorium on April 26, and for the Army.

Talks Songs

"I am no longer a singer. I am an entertainer these days. I talk songs nowadays," she says. Oldtimers will remember the days when Sophie Tucker could be depended upon to sing between 50 to 100 songs a night in New York.

No one could mistake anyone else for Sophie Tucker. She has so much style of her own. It is gusty and flamboyant, and her voice is very rich. Her wardrobe is nearly as famous — the sort that would make Cecil B. de Mille's technicolour dim in comparison. Her daily wear does not fall much short of it either. It is glittering, colourful and includes an ambundance of diamonds, minks, chinchilla stoles, satins, velvet and gold mesh. Someone once wrote of her: "Sophie is a platinum poodle cut, and about as inconspicuous as the Queen Mary leaving into her pier. She drips furs, beads, orchids, sequins, quips." Her hats are big and in this country will be particular eye-openers. The one she wore at the airport had a garland of roses around its brim. A big woman with a big style.

The songs of high-spirited Sophie seem never to grow old and you'll hear them in every corner of the world. Who does not know "9.3," "Some of These Days," "My Yiddishe Mama," "When the Red, Red Robin Comes Bob, Bob Bobbin' Along" or "Blue Skies"?

Sophie Tucker began her career very modestly. Her parents bought a tiny hotel in Hartford, Connecticut. Sophie washed dishes and waited in the restaurant which her mother ran. She began by singing there, and as many actors and entertainers passed through, she got to know them and determined to enter show business, which she did via vaudeville, bandwagon tours, cabarets, rathskellers, radio and TV. She has been top billing class for 50 years, and is now known as "The First Lady of Show Business." "I am never gonna quit," Sophie told us, and that is the way it appears indeed, for even these days she appears during 30 weeks of the year. On her way back to the U.S. from here she will give two TV performances at the London Palladium, where she has always been a great favourite.

Friends and acquaintances could fill an international "Who's Who" and include "Goldie Meir" and "Freddie Mann."

Sophie Tucker has for many years given generously of her time, energy and money to many charities, not least among them Jewish causes. The UJA and Bond Drive rank very prominently among them. Last year's testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria marking her golden jubilee in show business was held under the auspices of the Jewish Theatrical Guild of America.

Sophie Tucker has been married three times and has a 50-year-old son.

BREADWINNERS ALL

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ADMITTEDLY, we do not always see eye to eye with the policies of the Government. Sometimes we oppose it —within the law, mind you— sometimes we cuss it in Hungarian (and in Arabic, too), but you cannot deny that lately there have occurred a few very healthy changes in our national economy. While before, employees lived merely on their salaries, now, thanks to the wealth of taxes, loans, duties, levies, new customs dues and other blessings, people have to work more, produce more, in other words look for other sources of income to complement their thoroughly Eshkolized salaries.

Here then are the results of a private Gallup poll on the leisure pastimes of key salaried people living in our midst:

R. L., Prominent municipal engineer: Sells lottery tickets to contractors. His wife mends stockings without telling the Income Tax authorities. In the lunch break sings on "Kol Yisrael."

K. N., cashier, 37 years on the job. Works until midnight as acrobat, from midnight until 8 a.m. as night watchman. Sends word he has 'flu and knits pullovers a home. Also embezzles.

A. P., high-school Bible teacher. Works as aircraft spray pilot in the afternoon. Received IL100 for his tenth child. Sold two sons and a daughter to the missionaries. Dances at weddings. Studies safe-cracking.

T. T., member of elections board. Receives wages of sin.

T.A., high Treasury official (Grade 8). Works evenings as bus boy. Saturdays and holidays gives hula-hoop lessons. Removes and sells light bulbs from his office. During vacations: espionage for a foreign power.

S. H., upright public figure. On missions abroad runs hashish. Occasionally robs rich passers-by. His wife lets rooms by the hour.

The late A.K., journalist. Lived exclusively on the salary his paper paid him.

S. P., world-famous actor. Mornings works as cook in a Jaffa joint. After shows asks loans from critics. Takes collars off dogs roaming the streets and sells them.

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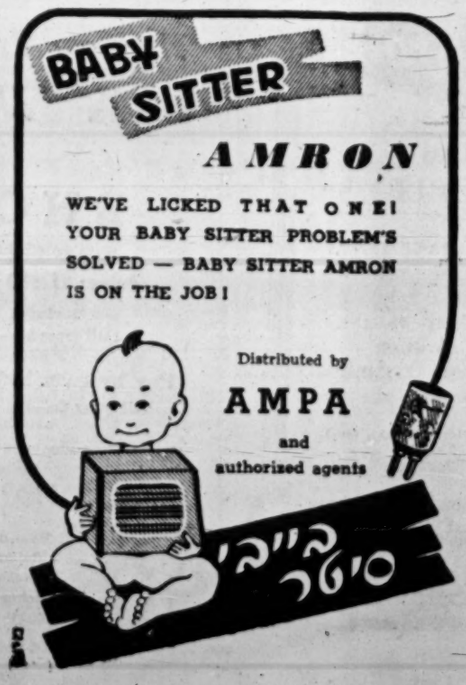

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In view of the feast of Passover, the next drawing of Mifal Hapayis will be held on Wednesday, April 22 (and not on Thursday), and sale of tickets ceases at 12 noon.

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REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES— TO PERPETUATE THE STATUS QUO

Pinhas Lavon's speech at the Mapai Convention, in which he heralded "revolutionary changes" in trade union policy, the Histadrut economy and in relations between the Histadrut and the State, might have created the impression that here, again, we had a case in which the very policies for which Haoved Hazioni had campaigned for so long were at last being adopted by the same parties which rejected them previously — as was the case with the nationalization of schools and labour exchanges, greater wage differentials, etc.

No chance of that: the changes publicised by the Secretary General of the Histadrut are neither revolutionary nor fundamental in any way.

Pinhas Lavon admits that the Government should assume control of certain "functions, responsibility for which was borne by us in the past for lack of any alternative." If so, why not have national health insurance?

The Secretary General brags about the reorganization of Solel Boneh. Is the replacement of Hillel Dan by Pinhas Lavon as the sole arbiter in the firm an end in itself? Why is the Histadrut economy not open to competition? Why aren't contracts open to public tender? Why does Mapai refuse to agree to profit sharing with the workers?

Pinhas Lavon has accepted several of Haoved Hazioni's wage proposals. Here too, however, a patchwork policy has prevailed.

As for changes in Mapai's ruling methods — Lavon failed to say anything about them. When will the rule of the party card finally be done away with?

Lavon's proposals have one sole aim — perpetuation of the status quo. Haoved Hazioni's programme contains demands for basic reforms. Your vote will help to implement them.

Haoved Hazioni
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
FACTION IN THE HISTADRUT

Long Walk

FOR the fourth time since its inception in 1956, Israelis of both sexes and all ages participated in the cross-country march to Jerusalem held each spring before Passover.

In 1956 about 2,000 had participated, including about 600 soldiers, and the contest was won by the Nahal Hof group. The hero of that march was 22-year-old Amnon Ramon, a service invalid who did the entire 160 kilometres in his orthopaedic shoes. In 1957, the total number of participants trebled, including 2,000 soldiers. In March 1958 there were 7,500 marchers, including 2,000 soldiers and a 62-year-old lady, and again the Nahal received top honours, a performance they repeated this year, too.

This year over 12,000 reported for the march on Monday. The Army, which is in charge of the technical arrangements, scouted the exact routes for the various groups, marking them with coloured signs and yellow arrows and setting up large overnight tent camps and field kitchens. Each day the marchers set out before dawn, so as to complete their stint during the coolest part of the day.

This time the marchers were divided into three categories. The 5,000 men, including 3,650 soldiers, started out from Haifa, covering 160 kilometres to Jerusalem in four days. The 1,350 women (including 1,100 girl-soldiers) started out from Hadera, marching 30 kilometres a day to Jerusalem, 120 kilometres away. The 6,000 teen-agers, mostly Gadna members, and 120 oldsters started from Ben Shemen, covering the 60 kilometres to Jerusalem in two days.

The hero of the youth group was 16-year-old Yoram Amrani, who lost his right leg in a traffic accident six years ago but, marching on his crutches, kept up with his friends the whole length of the route.

TWO GENERAL STAFF officers are to be transferred following the investigation of the April 1 call-up snafu... **NEGEV ROUTES WERE BEING MARKED** after several hikers had lost their way in that area.

12,000 WORKERS, civilians and soldiers, participated in the annual four-day march to the Capital... **A WATCHMAN WAS MURDERED** by infiltrators from Jordan.

ONE KIBBUTZ BOY AND GIRL OUT OF THREE should join new settlements, according to a proposal discussed by the Kibbutz Hameuhad conference.

THE RAYON PLANT IS TO BE EXPANDED, Mr. I. Rogosin and the Ministry of Finance agreed.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION opened at Beit Dagon following last week's Farmers' Convention and this week's international **AGRONOMISTS' CONFERENCE** and **CITRUS FESTIVAL** at Rehovot... **THE OPENING OF THE BIBLE CONGRESS** in Jerusalem drew 1,500 scholars and guests.

Most impressive of the marchers to Jerusalem were the "50 and over" platoon that covered the 60 hilly kilometres between Ben Shemen and Jerusalem and who are seen here striding happily into the Capital.

Changing The Guard

AFTER three sessions, the Cabinet on Tuesday took a decision regarding the top-ranking officers who were found responsible for the April 1 call-up snafu.

That evening, while the Tel Aviv elite were putting on dinner jackets and evening dresses for the gala performance of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in honour of Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, Kol Yisrael — in accordance with Army instructions — warned listeners to stand by for an important announcement before the nine p.m. news broadcast.

Many people cancelled their engagements for the evening to hear the dramatic announcement, broadcast in nine languages, that the reservists of units whose code name would be read were to report to their bases. The announcement created the impression that a general mobilization was in the making. Although only three code names were read out, it aroused widespread excitement in Israel and considerable alarm abroad.

Next morning Premier and Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion convened the General Staff to get at the reason why this dramatic method had been resorted to in order to call up only three units. He then appointed a three-man Inquiry Committee that met almost continuously for two days and nights and submitted a ten-page report plus over 250 pages of testimony taken from everyone connected with the matter.

Mr. Ben-Gurion presented the documents to the members of the Cabinet, who instructed him to take any steps he considered necessary on the basis of the Committee's report. The next day, Mr. Ben-Gurion reported to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset and made an explanatory statement from the floor of the House, where several opposition parties submitted non-confidence motions against the Government.

At the regular weekly Cabinet meeting last Sunday, the matter was again discussed for three hours in the presence of the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, but the Government's decision on the steps to be taken against those who were found responsible for the affair was postponed for two more days.

The Cabinet's special Tuesday session lasted five and a half hours. The heads of three General Staff branches briefed the Cabinet on the workings of their departments: Aluf Meir Zorea, Head of the General Staff Branch, Aluf Yehoshafat Harakavy, Head of the Intelligence Branch, and Aluf-Mishne Gideon Schocken, Head of the Manpower Branch.

Radio Call-up

While the detailed circumstances of the call-up muddle were not all made public, the Minister of Defence disclosed that he and the Chief of Staff had approved in principle the decision to test the radio call-up system when a number of reserve units were due to report for service. The senior officers concerned had been ordered to work out the details and fix the date, and submit them for final approval to the Chief of Staff. This, however, they did not do, going ahead, instead, with the call-up over Kol Yisrael without their superiors' specific authorization.

It was eventually established that the main responsibility rested with Aluf Zorea and Aluf Harakavy, but it was debated and weighed for some time whether the two officers were equally responsible and what action should be taken against them. There were some suggestions that the officers should be officially reprimanded, but others considered this too severe, pointing out that the "disciplinary offence committed through neglect" by the two officers was of a technical nature and presumably occurred because the whole matter in itself was of minor importance from the military point of view.

Finally, the Cabinet found both officers equally responsible and instructed the Minister of Defence to transfer them to other posts with their present ranks. No specific time limit was set and military correspondents indicated that implementation of the transfer might not be very easy, particularly in the case of Aluf Harakavy. While Aluf Zorea has spent only ten months in his present post, which is now the top one in the Israel Army after that of the Chief of Staff, Aluf Harakavy has served in his present job for several years, accumulating not only the techniques and know-how but also the wealth of factual information that the Chief of the Intelligence Branch requires.

The military correspondents — primarily those of the evening papers — were very active throughout the entire affair. They published stories indicating widespread opposition to any disciplinary action against the officers responsible, and in their reporting also implied that Kol Yisrael had added to the excitement by over-dramatizing the call-up announcement. However, Kol Yisrael had acted exactly in accordance with its standing orders from the Ministry of Defence, and Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement exonerated the broadcasting service entirely.

Youth To Settlements

TWO hundred and forty delegates representing over 11,000 members of the Kibbutz Hameuhad, the federation that includes the country's biggest kibbutzim, convened at Givat Brenner for the meeting of the Federation's Council. The most controversial item on the agenda was the proposal that one-third of the young people from the established kibbutzim join new settlements. Speakers supporting this proposal maintained that it was the only way the kibbutz movement could go on expanding, adding that the two-thirds of the youngsters remaining at home would suffice to ensure the prosperity of the veteran settlements.

There were, however, speakers who disputed the proposal both on theoretical and practical grounds. They claimed that thinking of a particular kibbutz as his or her permanent home was a fundamental element in the upbringing of every boy and girl. Moreover, the manpower situation in the older kibbutzim was difficult, and all the young hands were needed at home.

After three days of deliberations, it was agreed to reserve a final decision for a special conference to be called in a few months' time. Until then, the Federation's kibbutzim would only send to new settlements one-third of the young Kibbutz Hameuhad people that were being released from the Army.

This debate — and others in other kibbutz movements — pointed up the basic issue of the kibbutz movement in Israel: the fact that it is now playing less of a role in the country's social and economic life than ten years ago. In 1948, of Israel's rural population of 110,000 some 54,200, i.e., nearly 50 per cent, lived in collective settlements. Today, of a rural population of 400,000, only 80,100 (i.e. 20 per cent) live on kibbutzim and kvutzot.

Of the many causes of this development, a pointed reminder of one appeared as a small item in the papers this week: it had been decided to open two separate Post Offices in Ein Harod, the most famous of the kibbutzim that were split in two in 1952 when Mapai and Ahdut Ha'Avoda members divided up their settlement.

Rogosin Goes Ahead

THE 72-year-old American industrialist Mr. Israel Rogosin, signed an agreement with the Government providing for the expansion of his Ashdod rayon plant by the investment of another $5m. in the project. This would implement the second stage of Mr. Rogosin's original development plan.

The first stage of the plant, in which $3.5m. have been invested, started operating in December 1958. Its monthly output is 150 tons of rayon cord for the local tire industry and 150 tons of nylon and rayon yarn for the textile industry. Imported semi-finished material is used. Under the newly signed $5m. investment agreement, an additional building — twice as large as the present one — will be erected on the plant site and equipped with modern machinery making it possible to produce nylon from the basic raw materials. This new section should begin operating in April 1960.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Peace Partisans: Kassem's Turn

THE Second Congress of the Iraqi Peace Partisans in Baghdad, which opened on Tuesday and concluded with a country-wide rally yesterday, was rather uneventful except for the opening address by Major General Abdul Karim Kassem, whom the participants called variously "the first pioneer of peace, democracy and liberation" and "the first democrat, the peace partisan and the pioneer of liberated Arab nationalism."

Kassem, however, said nothing new, and were it not for his being a man of few words and a lot of mystery, his address would not have deserved so much as a mere mention. Kassem called the delegates gathered in the famous Khayyam Cinema "missionaries of peace and freedom," described the occasion as "victory day" and assured them that they represented over 50 per cent of the globe's population. When he came around to internal affairs and the achievements of his revolution he was less specific, again assuring the delegates that he was honoured by being in their midst and undertaking to fight always for peace. "We are a peace-loving, neutral country and we have no aggressive designs against anyone," said Kassem amid deafening applause.

It is remarkable how similar Kassem's pronouncements were to those of Nasser in the good old days of friendship and solidarity between Cairo and Moscow. Nasser too spoke about peace and freedom and identified the Communists with these concepts, always rounding out his speeches with talk of neutralism and non-alignment.

In the end, and although he did say something about the two major trends in Iraq today — "the one which serves the Republic and the other, which is hostile to the Republic" — Kassem said nothing tangible about himself or about the situation in Iraq

Kassem acclaimed in Baghdad.

He also abstained from mentioning the United Arab Republic and its leaders who have been conducting a merciless propaganda campaign against his regime.

Communist Influence

The whole Congress, in fact, was a purely Communist demonstration in which Kassem was brought to the foreground almost as the Communists' own protégé. That he was somewhat elusive did not help him very much, because the impression created again was that they had succeeded in selling him their policies almost completely.

At the same time, the Communists are right now Kassem's most useful allies. Without them his regime would not have been able to stand the pressure of the Nasserists and it is doubtful whether it could have crushed the Shawwaf revolt in Mosul last month without their active help. There is nothing to indicate that Kassem is actually afraid of their future designs and, what is more, they themselves do not seem overly anxious to get rid of him in the foreseeable future, at least so long as he does not make any difficulties for them.

In short, it is a marriage of convenience, which might turn out some day to be as dangerous for the Communists as it is said to be for Kassem.

The Communists have obtained their present influence through control of most of the trade unions and the various professional associations, as well as through growing infiltration of the civil service. This in addition to various front organizations like the Students' Union, the Iraqi League for the Defence of Women's Rights, the Partisans of Peace and the Popular Resistance Movement, which last the Communists have formed to "arm the people in defence of the revolution."

The 'National Democrats'

But apart from the Communists, Kassem enjoys the support of the majority of the army and of the National Democratic Party, at least four of whose prominent members are in Kassem's Cabinet. The measure of the latter's current support of Kassem, however, is difficult to gauge, and there are indications that it is not over-enthusiastic.

In this connection, this week's news that the Iraqi Government has decided to give to Hussein Jamil, the National Democrats' Secretary-General, the post of Ambassador to Teheran is very instructive. Jamil, who immediately after the July revolution was appointed Ambassador to New Delhi, was last January summoned to fill the post of Minister of Guidance to replace Siddiq Shanshal, one of the six Ministers who resigned. Upon his appointment Jamil ordered the leading Baghdad Communist paper "Ittihad el-Sha'ab" to be suspended for a fortnight for accusing the outgoing Ministers of something approaching treason to the Republic.

The development of this affair casts some light on the working of Iraqi politics these days. Immediately the order was issued, the Communists and their powerful friends managed to prevail upon Kassem to veto his Minister's decision, and the paper did not suspend publication for a single day. This pained Hussein Jamil, who subsequently announced his intention to return to New Delhi, ostensibly to settle his outstanding affairs and hand over the Embassy. Since then he has been "on his way" back to Baghdad — until the report of his appointment in Persia. Incidentally, the Teheran post is vacant because the man who was last appointed to it — a divisional commander named Ukeili who was discharged from the army following the Shawwaf revolt — mysteriously failed to arrive in Persia.

This particular incident can cast more light on the situation in Baghdad than the activities of the Iraqi Partisans of Peace or Kassem's declarations. Jamil's virtual exile to Teheran cannot fail to be interpreted as a victory for the Communists. What seems much more important, the National Democrats cannot be expected to remain silent about this, though they seem to want to hold their peace lest their withdrawal from the Government leave Kassem totally powerless before the Communists. In fact, should the National Democratic Ministers decide to leave, Kassem will be left with only two alternatives: a junta on the Nasser model, or a coalition between the Communists, the army and those "independents" who would not be averse to Communist initiative.

Why They Stay (IV) — *By Carl Levine*

Managing to Improve Management

IT was a hot, sticky day when the s.s. Theodor Herzl, loaded to the gunwales with tourists and immigrants, tied up at the Haifa dock, and I shuddered at what lay in store for me, remembering my previous arrival five years ago.

But wonder of wonders, amidst all the tears of rejoicing and the babel of voices shouting welcomes, instructions, exhortations in a dozen different languages, the work of the Customs officials proceeded efficiently and good-naturedly, and before I could quite get over my astonishment I was out of the port, rolling southwards with all my luggage safely beside me.

I couldn't help thinking of Deputy Director of Israel Customs Haim Sanderson, ex-American, ex-lawyer, and his swift reaction when I had complained to him five years ago about the confusion in the port. We were sitting in his office on the Carmel, overlooking Haifa Bay.

"Look," he had said somewhat testily, "we have a staff of 1,500 down there in the service. Mighty few of them have had any previous experience in the type of work they're doing now. Inexperienced officialdom—that's our big problem."

Patience Needed

But suddenly he had swivelled around in his chair to face the window, staring down at the harbour lying radiant and glittering like an enormous sapphire, far below, at the bottom of the steeply terraced hill.

"Newcomers to Israel must have patience, lots of it," he had said slowly, recalling his own experiences. "If they don't? All their efforts, all their good intentions will come to naught. Israel civil service laws protect the workers, even the mediocre ones. Well, one simply has to learn to make use of the personnel that's around. One has to find ways of making them better workers — by patient training, by one's own example."

•

And now, even after the lapse of these years, I couldn't help wondering about Sanderson. Was he responsible for some of the improvement in the customs service? But when I inquired about him, I was told he was no longer with the Customs.

Had the man worked himself out of a job?

"No, no such thing," Sanderson said with a wry laugh, when I finally hunted him up in Tel Aviv. He was now, I discovered, Director of Administration and Finance for El Al, Israel's national airline.

A man in his forties, Sanderson's considered language

Haim Sanderson at his desk.

and terse speech reveal the former lawyer. "With two kids growing up — well, I just felt I couldn't any longer afford the 'deficit financing' a civil servant must resort to. And that was with Rena giving English lessons to help balance the family budget.

"So I left the government for private industry — with my legal training and managerial experience I had no difficulty finding a position. For a while I was with the Alliance Tire people as Administrative Assistant to the Manager. Though I enjoyed the work, I must say I'm glad to be back again in public administration; El Al, of course, is a government undertaking." Sanderson made an awkward gesture, as though he thought he should explain. "As an ex-kibbutznik — I was at Kfar Blum for two years, you know — it felt a little strange working for private enterprise."

El Al's Role

"About El Al," I said; "I see from the papers that last year the company enjoyed a tremendous rise in the number of transatlantic passengers it carried — almost three times as many as in 1957. Its other traffic has also increased substantially. How come El Al still requires government assistance?"

Sanderson rubbed his chin thoughtfully. "The fact is that throughout the world major airlines are government subsidized. Understandably so. Consider the rapid obsolescence of planes. Changing over from piston-driven to turbo-props is a mighty expensive business, especially for a small country like Israel. In addition, due to the hostility of the Arab countries we lose out on a good deal of through-booking, since Lydda has to be the terminus of all our flights."

I called Sanderson's attention to the statement of Mr. Moshe Carmel, Minister of Transport, in presenting his new budget to the Knesset. Speaking of the national airline, he had said, "We shall probably have to make some difficult decisions which will determine our fate during the coming years." He had then gone on to observe, rather bluntly, that in view of the heavy burden placed on the Government by El Al's continued deficits, a thorough analysis of the company's organization and operations was very much in order.

"As for the first part of Mr. Carmel's statement," said Sanderson, "we do face a difficult decision. We must decide what El Al's role in the jet age will be. Indeed, all international airlines are now girding themselves for some very strenuous competition. As for improving operations and management — we're doing that all the time. As a matter of fact, that's going to be a good part of my job here; and I've been promised complete freedom of action. But I would prefer not to talk about this aspect of my work since I'm still new at it. I'm leaving for a three-week study tour of El Al's principal stations abroad."

"Suppose we talk about Israel business management in general, then," I suggested. "Have you noticed any changes during the last five years?"

Sanderson looked a bit dubious at first. "Well, yes — there has been some change in attitude, I think. Five years ago, I remember, the Ministry of Labour was just getting the Productivity Institute under way. At that time people thought this was just a new-fangled idea. To-

(Continued on Page VIII, Col. 3)

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FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 19	0130	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	London
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. April 20	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0845	OLYMPIC	Athens
	1040	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. April 21	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manilla, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Paris
	0855	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	London
WED. April 22	0200	EL AL	Istanbul
	0700	SWISSAIR	Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	2359	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manilla, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
THURS. April 23	0855	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome Paris
FRI. April 24	0020	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0500	EL AL	Istanbul
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To:
TUES.	April 21	ISRAEL	Naples, New York
TUES.	April 21	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
WED.	April 22	T. HERZL	Genoa, Marseilles
WED.	April 22	MARMARA	Iskanderup, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul

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Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4312/9
Haifa: 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4361/2
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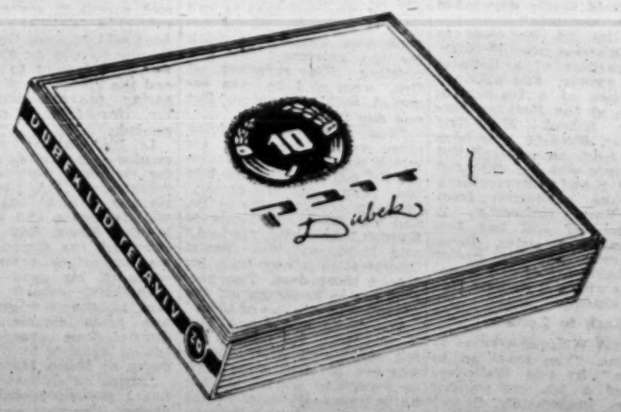

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved: reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

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HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl. P.O.B. 6816. Tel. 4594 (2 lines)
Annual Subscription: IL32.

Friday, April 17, 1959
9 Nissan, 5719. 30 Shawal, 5678

THE 500 delegates who assembled in Cairo yesterday for the first Arab Oil Conference had to get along without a delegation from Iraq, the third largest oil-producer in the Middle East. Although heads of the delegations got to work on the assumption of "business as usual" and elected a conference secretariat, the parley does not seem to have a clear programme, and the objective, as far as the Arabs are concerned, appears to be the vague one of wishing to get more out of the oil they produce, which amounts to 25 per cent of the world output.

The conference, which brings together delegations from all the other Arab countries as well as representatives of foreign oil companies, is to discuss the "technical and scientific" aspects of oil production, but there are indications that possibilities will be probed of obtaining a bigger share of royalties for those of the Arab countries through which oil pipelines pass, while the prospect of laying an Arab-owned pipeline may also be discussed.

One tends to believe, moreover, that the conference is not altogether motivated by politics. Mr. Muhammed Salman, head of the Arab League's petroleum department, was no doubt sincere when he denied reports of a general Arab policy to nationalize foreign oil interests. But this does not spring from the fact that Cairo's view — which generally predominates in the Arab League — is now against such a step. What it demonstrates is that since Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are more or less content with their respective oil companies, Cairo feels powerless; mere desire on the part of the United Arab Republic to see Arab oil interests nationalized is not enough.

In fact, the trend of opinion in Cairo on the subject of oil has not changed much since the latest setbacks. Last week, for instance, a commentator on Cairo Radio claimed that commercial use of atomic energy was still quite remote, and the West would have to depend on oil, and Middle East oil, for generations to come. The broadcast recalled the confusion into which the West's oil supplies were thrown by the Persian nationalization move in 1951 and the Syrians' sabotage of the pipelines in 1956, but it abstained from making any threats.

The last minute withdrawal of the Iraq Petroleum Company from the conference in the wake of Baghdad's announced boycott was, of course, a setback to the organizers. Iraq's lack of interest in the deliberations shows not only that it is not thinking along the same lines as Cairo, but also that it does not recognize the League's right to interfere in any way with Baghdad's own arrangements about oil. Last week's rumours about nationalization in Iraq originated from Cairo and had an obvious enough aim. Though Egypt earned a fairly good propaganda score from the whole affair, it failed to provoke the Baghdad authorities into taking any step in that direction.

However, despite the fact that Iraq's present economic difficulties do not permit her to jeopardize her oil revenue, Cairo's current campaign against her may have quite unpredictable results. For one thing, Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem may still find himself compelled to resort to some drastic anti-Western measure to attract Arab opinion in his direction and away from President Nasser. On the other hand, in his unceasing drive against Kassem, the Egyptian ruler might try to make political capital out of the Cairo meeting, if only to embarrass the Iraqi Government and put Kassem in an unfavourable light.

Letter from Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

A Sholom Aleichem Scandal

THE Sholom Aleichem centenary celebrations in Paris have oddly enough provoked a tragi-comic situation, to which only the pen of a Sholom Aleichem could do justice. But perhaps today even his genius for laughter over sadness and squalor would be sorely taxed, for his beloved Kasrilevka is no more, while an ocean of martyred Jewish blood flows between the past and the present.

Here are the bare facts of the Sholom Aleichem *affaire*, or scandal, now raging in Paris. Since French Jewry is divided into two camps by a Hate Curtain, with Communists on the one side and non-Communists on the other, each faction saw fit to stage its own Sholom Alejchem festivities on a competitive basis. The Jewish Communists, always excellent organizers, surpassed themselves on this occasion with politicial manoeuvring *à la* Machiavelli and circus showmanship *à la* Mike Todd.

Capitalizing on the glory of Sholom Aleichem, the Communists roped into their sponsoring committee a galaxy of non-Communist luminaries, like François Mauriac, André Maurois, Jean Cocteau, Jean Cassou, Joseph Kessel, Prof. Dupont-Sommer, and even hooked up Zionists such as Mme. Maxa Nordau, the artist daughter of Max Nordau, Prof. Henri Baruk, Prof. Mandelbrojt, under the chairmanship of the eminent philosopher Prof. Vladimir Jankelevitch who is a member of the French Zionist Federation.

After this outflanking movement, the Communists delivered their main thrust. They brought down from Moscow seven Yiddish artistes officially delegated by the Soviet Ministry of Culture. The Russian Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Vinogradov, personally attended a reception held here in their honour. The public concert they gave in the huge Mutualité hall was a triumphant success.

By no means all the three to four thousand Jews who managed to squeeze into the Mutualité were Communists. In fact, one member of the audience was none other than Maître Andre Blumel, President of the French Zionist Federation. Why did he come? Partly for the same reason as everybody else. He wanted to see and hear and, yes, fraternize with those rare creatures — live Jews, talented ones at that, let loose from Russian confinement for a visit to the outside world.

His arrival did not pass unnoticed. He was asked up to the praesidium, and there was loud applause at the announcement that the President of the Zionist Federation had joined the merry throng. Even the Yiddish artistes from behind the Iron Curtain beamed visibly with pleasure.

Denounced as Traitor

Certain orthodox Zionists, however, were shocked by the conduct of Maître Blumel. They denounced him as a "traitor" to the Jewish cause, and he riposted with a bitter article in "La Tribune Sionliste," weekly organ of the Zionist Federation. The less said about the ensuing intrigues and mud-slinging, the better. For esoteric reasons, which it would take too long to explain and which do not much matter anyway, the Left-wing Zionists demanded his resignation, while the Right-wingers, among them Herut, rallied to his defence. Mr. Zvi Lurie, head of the Jewish Agency Organization Department, has cabled Maître Blumel, assuring him that he has the full confidence and support of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem. It looks as if the slimy storm is about to subside.

It really is a pity that the controversy became smothered in a welter of personal spite and partisan meanness, because fundamental principles of Jewish policy were involved, and vital questions were raised, to which an answer must be found.

The problem is twofold. On the one hand, there is the local battle between Zionists and Communists for possession of the soul of French Jewry. On the other hand, there is the larger struggle for the salvation of the three to three-and-a-half million Jews who are today isolated in Soviet Russia and whose Jewishness is being systematically eradicated there.

The more sincere opponents of Maître Blumel argue as follows. The Jewish Communists in France, as elsewhere, have hopelessly compromised themselves by their silent toleration of the cultural pogrom against the Jews in Soviet Russia. Some of these Communists here even stooped so low as to furnish the Kremlin with anti-Semitic propaganda material when Stalin mounted his frame-up of the Russian Jewish doctors. Now these self-same Jewish Communists are trying to cover up their former infamy. Thus, they set up a spectacle in the name of Sholom Aleichem, who, had he lived long enough and stayed on in Russia, might very well have had a bullet put through the back of his neck—without a murmur of protest on the Jewish Communists' part, for did they not hold their tongues when David Bergelson, Peretz Markish and the other great Soviet Yiddish writers were done to death?

Strong Pressure

As for the fate of Soviet Jewry, the anti-Blumel school of thought holds that since the Kremlin is now betraying increased sensitivity to world opinion, it behoves world Jewry to wait, and keep up strong pressure, for a genuine improvement in the Soviet attitude.

The Blumel concept is broader, compounded of opportunism and messianism. It wants to do away with, or at any rate reduce, the East-West Hate Curtain, which may prove fatal ultimately to humanity and more immediately to the Jews, especially Soviet Jews. Continued hostility, or mere passiveness, will not do the trick. Human contacts have to be restored between the two camps. There must be a positive response to every conciliatory move, however slight. Today the U.S.S.R. not only harbours the world's second largest Jewish community, but is moreover a Great Power whose influence can make itself felt on the future of the State of Israel. Therefore, no effort should be spared to mend relations with the Russians.

Maître Blumel himself, a lifelong Socialist, has had many dealings with the Communists ever since the mid-'thirties, when he served as *directeur du cabinet* of Premier Léon Blum in two Popular Front Governments. In 1957, he visited the Soviet Union, and from the lengthy, frank and courteous discussions he had with high-ranking Russian officials, he gained the definite impression that he had not wasted his time.

The France-U.S.S.R. Association has arranged for him to go back again there this summer, accompanied by an interpreter of his own choice. Meanwhile, he has remained on good terms with the Soviet Embassy here and with the French Communist leaders, from Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos downwards. It is no secret, least of all in the Kremlin, that the French Communist party has suffered many defections, and is therefore not a bit happy as a result of the anti-Jewish campaign in the Soviet Union.

Maître Blumel is convinced that he can serve the Jewish cause, if he is left to get on with his work. Some of his adversaries, who concede his good intentions, say he is naive. They are probably on the wrong tack. Whatever else he may be, he is not simple-minded . . .

ELI — *By Meir*

"Eli says if only it was Louis Armstrong sending him."

VISITORS' GALLERY: SOPHIE TUCKER

The Last Red-Hot Mamma

By PAUL KOHN

"I'M afraid I am the only gal still around of the oldtimers," Sophie Tucker, "the last of the red-hot mammas," said with a note of sadness on her arrival here on Wednesday night. The men have lasted longer from that great age of vaudeville and music hall, in which Sophie gained her world-wide fame. "We're like a band of great friends to this day — Jimmy Durante, Maurice Chevalier, Georgie Jessel, Joe Louis, Eddie Cantor . . ."

But Sophie Tucker is still quite a gal, as full of pep and gay verve as any of her contemporaries who still hit the big neon lights. "Only a few weeks ago Sophie and Maurice Chevalier rock'n-rolled together to put the finishing touch to a banquet at the Overseas Press Club in New York," she says. The performance, by all reports, was a tremendous hit. And now Sophie Tucker has come on her first visit to Israel, making her first flight in her 71 years, when she took the Air France plane from Paris to Lydda. "I was so excited about coming here that I didn't have much time to be scared," she told reporters.

Sophie Tucker will stay here for two weeks. It did not take her that many minutes to feel at home here, for she made immediate contact with those who did not speak fluent English by pulling out some of the best bona-fide Yiddish slang ever heard at Kasrilevky or Brooklyn. "How is it you still speak such wonderful Yiddish," she was asked. "Tell me, how do you forget

In fine fettle after her very first air flight, 71-year-old Sophie Tucker seen here at Lydda Airport.

Photo by Rosenblum

Mammelushen?" she countered. Sophie Tucker was born somewhere between Russia and Boston, where she landed at the age of three months.

With Sophie are her sister, Mrs. Annie Aronson and her brother, Mr. Mo Abuza. She has also brought her personal maid, manager, accompanist, and several friends. They are staying at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya.

The visit is a private one, though its main purpose is to dedicate the Sophie Tucker Youth Centre at Beit Shemesh, halfway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, on April 19. Miss Tucker has also agreed to give two performances here: for Youth Aliya at the Mann Auditorium on April 26, and for the Army.

Talks Songs

"I am no longer a singer. I am an 'entertainer' these days. I talk songs nowadays," she says. Oldtimers will remember the days when Sophie Tucker could be depended upon to sing between 50 to 100 songs a night in New York.

No one could mistake anyone else for Sophie Tucker. She has so much style of her own. It is gusty and flamboyant, and her voice is very rich. Her wardrobe is nearly as famous — the sort that would make Cecil B. de Mille's technicolour dim in comparison. Her daily wear does not fall much short of it either. It is glittering, colourful and includes an ambundance of diamonds, minks, chinchilla stoles, satins, velvet and gold mesh. Someone once wrote of her: "Sophie is a platinum poodle cut, and about as inconspicuous as the Queen Mary heaving into her pier. She drips furs, beads, orchids, sequins, quips." Her hats are big and in this country will be particular eye-openers. The one she wore at the airport had a garland of roses around its brim. A big woman with a big style.

The songs of high-spirited Sophie seem never to grow old and you'll hear them in every corner of the world. Who does not know "2.3," "Some of These Days," "My Yiddishe Mama," "When the Red, Red Robin Comes Bob, Bob Bobbin' Along" or "Blue Skies"?

Sophie Tucker began her career very modestly. Her parents bought a tiny hotel in Hartford, Connecticut, Sophie washed dishes and waited in the restaurant which her mother ran. She began by singing there, and as many actors and entertainers passed through, she got to know them and determined to enter show business, which she did via vaudeville, bandwagon tours, cabarets, rathskellers, radio and TV. She has been top billing class for 50 years, and is now known as "The First Lady of Show Business." "I am never gonna quit," Sophie told us, and that is the way it appears indeed, for even these days she appears during 30 weeks of the year. On her way back to the U.S. from here she will give two TV performances at the London Palladium, where she has always been a great favourite.

Friends and acquaintances could fill an international "Who's Who" and include "Goldie Meir" and "Freddie Mann."

Sophie Tucker has for many years given generously of her time, energy and money to many charities, not least among them Jewish causes. The UJA and Bond Drive rank very prominently among them. Last year's testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria marking her golden jubilee in show business was held under the auspices of the Jewish Theatrical Guild of America.

Sophie Tucker has been married three times and has a 50-year-old son.

BREADWINNERS ALL

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ADMITTEDLY, we do not always see eye to eye with the policies of the Government. Sometimes we oppose it — within the law, mind you — sometimes we cuss it in Hungarian (and in Arabic, too), but you cannot deny that lately there have occurred a few very healthy changes in our national economy. While before, employees lived merely on their salaries, now, thanks to the wealth of taxes, loans, duties, levies, new customs dues and other blessings, people have to work more, produce more, in other words look for other sources of income to complement their thoroughly Eshkolized salaries.

Here then are the results of a private Gallup poll on the leisure pastimes of key salaried people living in our midst:

R. L., Prominent municipal engineer: Sells lottery tickets to contractors. His wife mends stockings without telling the Income Tax authorities. In the lunch break sings on "Kol Yisrael."

K. N., cashier, 37 years on the job. Works until midnight as acrobat, from midnight until 8 a.m. as night watchman. Sends word he has 'flu and knits pullovers a home. Also embezzles.

A. P., high-school Bible teacher. Works as aircraft spray pilot in the afternoon. Received IL100 for his tenth child. Sold two sons and a daughter to the missionaries. Dances at weddings. Studies safe-cracking.

T. T., member of elections board. Receives wages of sin.

T.A., high Treasury official (Grade 8). Works evenings as bus boy. Saturdays and holidays gives hula-hoop lessons. Removes and sells light bulbs from his office. During vacations: espionage for a foreign power.

S. H., upright public figure. On missions abroad runs hashish. Occasionally robs rich passers-by. His wife lets rooms by the hour.

The late A.K., journalist. Lived exclusively on the salary his paper paid him.

S. P., world-famous actor. Mornings works as cook in a Jaffa joint. After shows asks loans from critics. Takes collars off dogs roaming the streets and sells them.

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Readers' Letters

ARMY MATTERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an ex-Army Chaplain I am naturally interested in the effect on troop morale of civilian interference in army matters.

It seems to me that once the Cabinet exonerated the Chief-of-Staff of any share in the call-up bungling, the taking of steps of disciplinary, or remedial, action should have been left to him, whose responsibility it rightly is.

At all events, the present fuss, which appears to me made not so much on the basis of concern for public welfare as on a blanket policy of political opposition, can be extremely damaging to morale both in and outside the Army. Even the most arbitrary action by his fellow in uniform is preferable to the suspicion that outside influences are being brought to bear.

I for one find it easier to be convinced that the best-meaning Military personnel are fallible than that the most conscientious Opposition leaders are more concerned for fair treatment for the Army than is the Minister of Defence. Very few people, whatever their political affiliation, will disagree with this view and I feel that the opposition parties would be well-advised to reconsider their stand before taking steps which they may later regret.

Yours, etc.
J. GOLDMAN (Rabbi)
Jerusalem, April 16.

GERMAN FRIEND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the notice in your issue of April 12 that the Israel Opera will no longer perform the Merry Widow, by Franz Lehar, since he collaborated with the Nazis, I should like to bring to your attention the following facts:

I was the founder and first editor of a publication called "The Jewish Front" which was established by Jewish soldiers in Austria as an instrument in the fight against the Nazis. We had a not inconsiderable number of Christian friends who courageously stood by our side, and amongst them was Franz Lehar. We published a page in honour of the well-known poet, Zuckerman, who wrote a poem which became famous in his time in Austria and Imperial Germany — The Cavalry Song (Reiterlied). This poem was set to many tunes but the only one which became famous was by Franz Lehar.

When I asked him why he had composed this melody, he agreed to explain his reasons in a letter to be published under his signature — and this at a time when the infamous Nazi paper "Der Stuermer" attacked anyone who showed signs of sympathy towards the Jews. I should like to emphasize that so long as Franz Lehar felt it possible to help us, he did so.

Yours, etc.
ROBERT POLITZER
Tel Aviv, April 12.

EXIT MAZE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — One of your readers recently wrote a letter complaining of the inquity of doubling the fee for an exit visa, in itself a regrettable even if necessary thing. He has my heartfelt sympathy, but if only our troubles ended there! From my own experience, it seems to me that one must fight one's way out of the country through bureaucracy with as much tenacity and ferocity as fighting one's way out of a jungle to reach a desired goal.

Eager and impatient to see my family in London, I paid endless visits to all concerned to get the requisite documents for my son and myself, signed on innumerable dotted lines, and even managed to persuade whomever it might concern that I did not owe a pruta to the Jewish Agency, nor ever did, having come here under my own steam. Now, it appears that my troubles are starting anew.

In response to a notice from the Income Tax authorities, ordering me to appear forthwith (I am a mere housewife, having no direct dealings with these august personages), I did so, after climbing many flights of stairs, but apparently my case was a mysterious one, for I was advised to go to a branch office in the vicinity, to elucidate matters. There I asked for Mr. X, as directed, but he had gone out and no one else, it appeared, could handle my matter. I was told to drop in again on Sunday and, if he were not called away again, would be able to see him then. I dropped in, but he was not to be found.

It didn't really matter very much for, as it turned out after a great deal of telephoning, neither was my file. In fact, no one quite knew where it was or ought to be until it was discovered that I had lived in Jerusalem, which I had left nearly three years ago, but the file is certainly taking its time catching up with me. In due course I shall be informed of its whereabouts, if any, and what else is expected from the long-suffering and by now somewhat exasperated undersigned.

Yours, etc.
SONIA BENARI
Ramat Gan, April 12.

HEALING NATURE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was astonished to read the report on nature healing (your issue of April 8) according to which a Public Health Council declared this practice to be a menace. Your readers might be interested to know that Nature Cure (Healing) is legalized in England, and why should what works in England not also work in Israel? It is a recognized fact that people who were declared incurable by orthodox doctors were restored to health by Nature Cure methods. I was, therefore, also surprised that Professor T. Grushka spoke of "the inherent dangers of nature healing" etc. Your readers might also like to know that this school of healing is called Hygiene in America, and has a very large following.

It is a known fact that orthodox medicine and nature cure are "enemies." The sentence you printed: "Representatives of the nature healers testified before the committee" but were not invited to appear before the Council" speaks very unfortunately for itself.

Yours, etc.
MRS. E. HARMS
Magshimim, April 12.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

African Slight Hurts

Omer (Histadrut) writes that while we should not make light of the slap in the face delivered us by the Africans at UAR instigation —when Israel was the only UN member not to be invited to an Africa Freedom reception in New York—we should remember that friendship is not lightly earned or preserved. Unstinted efforts and perseverance are needed to complete the bridge of understanding we began to build.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Haavoda) also sees the problem in in the same light and adds that we must spare no efforts to make friendly nations realize that friendship is indivisible and should be able to withstand the proddings of hostile countries.

Haboker (General Zionist) avers that while the reception itself is not important, one might ask the African countries what is the value of their friendship if even in so small a matter they dare not stand up to Cairo.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is gravely concerned: in its view this coarse discrimination is not only a demonstration against Israel but an outstandingly anti-Semitic manifestation and a second edition of Bandung. Now we should know where we stand in the Afro-Asian world.

Herut finds the Government at fault in the dispute with the flour millers, adding that its threat to take over the mills is like crashing through an open door, since the owners have informed Mr. Tsur that he need not "seize" them but might operate them at a decent rental, which they prefer to continuing to run up losses.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that the Government's right and duty to protect the public must not express itself in unconcern for the interest of the millers. It is its hesitation in seeking a solution that has brought about the stoppage, and while an ideal way out of the impasse may not be feasible, it shows again that the Government has no consistent and effective policy not only in matters of principle, but also on practical issues.

The same paper, discussing Mr. Dulles' resignation, writes that one word from him as supreme adviser on foreign affairs will continue to weigh more than all memoranda and speeches delivered by official incumbents.

Davar (Histadrut) considers the retirement a serious blow to the Eisenhower government, which thus loses its strongest personality, and to the Western Bloc, for America's Foreign Secretary is beyond all doubt the West's Foreign Minister. The paper joins all those who wish Mr. Dulles triumph over his dangerous malady.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that from Israel's point of view it is still too early to indulge in guesses about a change in State Department policy, but no matter who takes over, it is more than probable that the President will now intervene more than before in matters of foreign policy.

Ma'ariv is critical of the whole system of milling pricing and, adding that at this juncture there are still several weeks' supply of flour on hand, urges the Government not to waste the time at its disposal.

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In view of the feast of Passover, the next drawing of Mifal Hapayis will be held on Wednesday, April 22 (and not on Thursday), and sale of tickets ceases at 12 noon.

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REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES— TO PERPETUATE THE STATUS QUO

Pinhas Lavon's speech at the Mapai Convention, in which he heralded "revolutionary changes" in trade union policy, the Histadrut economy and in relations between the Histadrut and the State, might have created the impression that here, again, we had a case in which the very policies for which Haoved Hazioni had campaigned for so long were at last being adopted by the same parties which rejected them previously — as was the case with the nationalization of schools and labour exchanges, greater wage differentials, etc.

No chance of that: the changes publicized by the Secretary General of the Histadrut are neither revolutionary nor fundamental in any way.

Pinhas Lavon admits that the Government should assume control of certain "functions, responsibility for which was borne by us in the past for lack of any alternative." If so, why not have national health insurance?

The Secretary General brags about the reorganization of Solel Boneh. Is the replacement of Hillel Dan by Pinhas Lavon as the sole arbiter in the firm an end in itself? Why is the Histadrut economy not open to competition? Why aren't contracts open to public tender? Why does Mapai refuse to agree to profit sharing with the workers?

Pinhas Lavon has accepted several of Haoved Hazioni's wage proposals. Here too, however, a patchwork policy has prevailed.

As for changes in Mapai's ruling methods — Lavon failed to say anything about them. When will the rule of the party card finally be done away with?

Lavon's proposals have one sole aim — perpetuation of the status quo. Haoved Hazioni's programme contains demands for basic reforms. Your vote will help to implement them.

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Long Walk

FOR the fourth time since its inception in 1956, Israelis of both sexes and all ages participated in the cross-country march to Jerusalem held each spring before Passover.

In 1956 about 2,000 had participated, including about 600 soldiers, and the contest was won by the Nahal Hof group. The hero of that march was 22-year-old Amnon Ramon, a service invalid who did the entire 160 kilometres in his orthopaedic shoes. In 1957, the total number of participants trebled, including 2,000 soldiers. In March 1958 there were 7,500 marchers, including 2,000 soldiers and a 62-year-old lady, and again the Nahal received top honours, a performance they repeated this year, too.

This year over 12,000 reported for the march on Monday. The Army, which is in charge of the technical arrangements, scouted the exact routes for the various groups, marking them with coloured signs and yellow arrows and setting up large overnight tent camps and field kitchens. Each day the marchers set out before dawn, so as to complete their stint during the coolest part of the day.

This time the marchers were divided into three categories. The 5,000 men, including 3,650 soldiers, started out from Haifa, covering 160 kilometres to Jerusalem in four days. The 1,350 women (including 1,100 girl-soldiers) started out from Hadera, marching 30 kilometres a day to Jerusalem, 120 kilometres away. The 6,000 teen-agers, mostly Gadna members, and 120 oldsters started from Ben Shemen, covering the 60 kilometres to Jerusalem in two days.

The hero of the youth group was 16-year-old Yoram Amrani, who lost his right leg in a traffic accident six years ago but, marching on his crutches, kept up with his friends the whole length of the route.

TWO GENERAL STAFF officers are to be transferred following the investigation of the April 1 call-up snafu... **NEGEV ROUTES WERE BEING MARKED** after several hikers had lost their way in that area.

12,000 WORKERS, civilians and soldiers, participated in the annual four-day march to the Capital... **A WATCHMAN WAS MURDERED** by infiltrators from Jordan.

ONE KIBBUTZ BOY AND GIRL OUT OF THREE should join new settlements, according to a proposal discussed by the Kibbutz Hameuhad conference.

THE RAYON PLANT IS TO BE EXPANDED, Mr. I. Rogosin and the Ministry of Finance agreed.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION opened at Beit Dagon following last week's Farmers' Convention and this week's international **AGRONOMISTS' CONFERENCE** and **CITRUS FESTIVAL** at Rehovot... **THE OPENING OF THE BIBLE CONGRESS** in Jerusalem drew 1,500 scholars and guests.

Changing The Guard

AFTER three sessions, the Cabinet on Tuesday took a decision regarding the top-ranking officers who were found responsible for the April 1 call-up snafu.

That evening, while the Tel Aviv elite were putting on dinner jackets and evening dresses for the gala performance of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in honour of Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, Kol Yisrael — in accordance with Army instructions — warned listeners to stand by for an important announcement before the nine p.m. news broadcast.

Many people **cancelled** their engagements for the evening to hear the dramatic announcement, broadcast in nine languages, that the reservists of units whose code name would be read were to report to their bases. The announcement created the impression that a general mobilization was in the making. Although only three code names were read out, it aroused widespread excitement in Israel and considerable alarm abroad.

Next morning Premier and Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion convened the General Staff to get at the reason why this dramatic method had been resorted to in order to call up only three units. He then appointed a three-man Inquiry Committee that met almost continuously for two days and nights and submitted a ten-page report plus over 250 pages of testimony taken from everyone connected with the matter.

Mr. Ben-Gurion presented the documents to the members of the Cabinet, who instructed him to take any steps he considered necessary on the basis of the Committee's report. The next day, Mr. Ben-Gurion reported to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset and made an explanatory statement from the floor of the House, where several opposition parties submitted non-confidence motions against the Government.

At the regular weekly Cabinet meeting last Sunday, the matter was again discussed for three hours in the presence of the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, but the Government's decision on the steps to be taken against those who were found responsible for the affair was postponed for two more days.

The Cabinet's special Tuesday session lasted five and a half hours. The heads of three General Staff branches briefed the Cabinet on the workings of their departments: Aluf Meir Zorea, Head of the General Staff Branch, Aluf Yehoshafat Harakavy, Head of the Intelligence Branch, and Aluf-Mishne Gideon Schocken, Head of the Manpower Branch.

Radio Call-up

While the detailed circumstances of the call-up muddle were not all made public, the Minister of Defence disclosed that he and the Chief of Staff had approved in principle the decision to test the radio call-up system when a number of reserve units were due to report for service. The senior officers concerned had been ordered to work out the details and fix the date, and submit them for final approval to the Chief of Staff. This, however, they did not do, going ahead, instead, with the call-up over Kol Yisrael without their superiors' specific authorization.

It was eventually established that the main responsibility rested with Aluf Zorea and Aluf Harakavy, but it was debated and weighed for some time whether the two officers were equally responsible and what action should be taken against them. There were some suggestions that the officers should be officially reprimanded, but others considered this too severe, pointing out that the "disciplinary offence committed through neglect" by the two officers was of a technical nature and presumably occurred because the whole matter in itself was of minor importance from the military point of view.

Finally, the Cabinet found both officers equally responsible and instructed the Minister of Defence to transfer them to other posts with their present ranks. No specific time limit was set and military correspondents indicated that implementation of the transfer might not be very easy, particularly in the case of Aluf Harakavy. While Aluf Zorea has spent only ten months in his present post, which is now the top one in the Israel Army after that of the Chief of Staff, Aluf Harakavy has served in his present job for several years, accumulating not only the techniques and know-how but also the wealth of factual information that the Chief of the Intelligence Branch requires.

The military correspondents — primarily those of the evening papers — were very active throughout the entire affair. They published stories indicating widespread opposition to any disciplinary action against the officers responsible, and in their reporting also implied that Kol Yisrael had added to the excitement by over-dramatizing the call-up announcement. However, Kol Yisrael had acted exactly in accordance with its standing orders from the Ministry of Defence, and Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement exonerated the broadcasting service entirely.

Most impressive of the marchers to Jerusalem were the "56 and over" platoon that covered the 60 hilly kilometres between Ben Shemen and Jerusalem, and who are seen here striding happily into the Capital.

Youth To Settlements

TWO hundred and forty delegates representing over 11,000 members of the Kibbutz Hameuhad, the federation that includes the country's biggest kibbutzim, convened at Givat Brenner for the meeting of the Federation's Council. The most controversial item on the agenda was the proposal that one-third of the young people from the established kibbutzim join new settlements. Speakers supporting this proposal maintained that it was the only way the kibbutz movement could go on expanding, adding that the two-thirds of the youngsters remaining at home would suffice to ensure the prosperity of the veteran settlements.

There were, however, speakers who disputed the proposal both on theoretical and practical grounds. They claimed that thinking of a particular kibbutz as his or her permanent home was a fundamental element in the upbringing of every boy and girl. Moreover, the manpower situation in the older kibbutzim was difficult, and all the young hands were needed at home.

After three days of deliberations, it was agreed to reserve a final decision for a special conference to be called in a few months' time. Until then, the Federation's kibbutzim would only send to new settlements one-third of the young Kibbutz Hameuhad people that were being released from the Army.

This debate — and others in other kibbutz movements — pointed up the basic issue of the kibbutz movement in Israel: the fact that it is now playing less of a role in the country's social and economic life than ten years ago. In 1948, of Israel's rural population of 110,000 some 54,200, i.e., nearly 50 per cent, lived in collective settlements. Today, of a rural population of 400,000, only 80,100 (i.e. 20 per cent) live on kibbutzim and kvutzot.

Of the many causes of this development, a pointed reminder of one appeared as a small item in the papers this week: it had been been decided to open two separate Post Offices in Ein Harod, the most famous of the kibbutzim that were split in two in 1952 when Mapai and Ahdut Ha'Avoda members divided up their settlement.

Rogosin Goes Ahead

THE 72-year-old American industrialist Mr. Israel Rogosin, signed an agreement with the Government providing for the expansion of his Ashdod rayon plant by the investment of another $5m. in the project. This would implement the second stage of Mr. Rogosin's original development plan.

The first stage of the plant, in which $3.5m. have been invested, started operating in December 1958. Its monthly output is 150 tons of rayon cord for the local tire industry and 150 tons of nylon and rayon yarn for the textile industry. Imported semi-finished material is used. Under the newly signed $5m. investment agreement, an additional building — twice as large as the present one — will be erected on the plant site and equipped with modern machinery making it possible to produce nylon from the basic raw materials. This new section should begin operating in April 1960.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

Peace Partisans: Kassem's Turn

THE Second Congress of the Iraqi Peace Partisans in Baghdad, which opened on Tuesday and concluded with a country-wide rally yesterday, was rather uneventful except for the opening address by Major General Abdul Karim Kassem, whom the participants called variously "the first pioneer of peace, democracy and liberation" and "the first democrat, the peace partisan and the pioneer of liberated Arab nationalism."

Kassem, however, said nothing new, and were it not for his being a man of few words and a lot of mystery, his address would not have deserved so much as a mere mention. Kassem called the delegates gathered in the famous Khayyam Cinema "missionaries of peace and freedom," described the occasion as "victory day" and assured them that they represented over 50 per cent of the globe's population. When he came around to internal affairs and the achievements of his revolution he was less specific, again assuring the delegates that he was honoured by being in their midst and undertaking to fight always for peace. "We are a peace-loving, neutral country and we have no aggressive designs against anyone," said Kassem amid deafening applause.

It is remarkable how similar Kassem's pronouncements were to those of Nasser in the good old days of friendship and solidarity between Cairo and Moscow. Nasser too spoke about peace and freedom and identified the Communists with these concepts, always rounding out his speeches with talk of neutralism and non-alignment.

In the end, and although he did say something about the two major trends in Iraq today — "the one which serves the Republic and the other, which is hostile to the Republic" — Kassem said nothing tangible about himself or about the situation in Iraq

Kassem acclaimed in Baghdad.

He also abstained from mentioning the United Arab Republic and its leaders who have been conducting a merciless propaganda campaign against his regime.

Communist Influence

The whole Congress, in fact, was a purely Communist demonstration in which Kassem was brought to the foreground almost as the Communists' own protégé. That he was somewhat elusive did not help him very much, because the impression created again was that they had succeeded in selling him their policies almost completely.

At the same time, the Communists are right now Kassem's most useful allies. Without them his regime would not have been able to stand the pressure of the Nasserists and it is doubtful whether it could have crushed the Shawwaf revolt in Mosul last month without their active help. There is nothing to indicate that Kassem is actually afraid of their future designs and, what is more, they themselves do not seem overly anxious to get rid of him in the foreseeable future, at least so long as he does not make any difficulties for them.

In short, it is a marriage of convenience, which might turn out some day to be as dangerous for the Communists as it is said to be for Kassem.

The Communists have obtained their present influence through control of most of the trade unions and the various professional associations, as well as through growing infiltration of the civil service. This in addition to various front organizations like the Students' Union, the Iraqi League for the Defence of Women's Rights, the Partisans of Peace and the Popular Resistance Movement, which last the Communists have formed to "arm the people in defence of the revolution."

The 'National Democrats'

But apart from the Communists, Kassem enjoys the support of the majority of the army and of the National Democratic Party, at least four of whose prominent members are in Kassem's Cabinet. The measure of the latter's current support of Kassem, however, is difficult to gauge, and there are indications that it is not over-enthusiastic.

In this connection, this week's news that the Iraqi Government has decided to give to Hussein Jamil, the National Democrats' Secretary-General, the post of Ambassador to Teheran is very instructive. Jamil, who immediately after the July revolution was appointed Ambassador to New Delhi, was last January summoned to fill the post of Minister of Guidance to replace Siddiq Shanshal, one of the six Ministers who resigned. Upon his appointment Jamil ordered the leading Baghdad Communist paper "Ittihad el-Sha'ab" to be suspended for a fortnight for accusing the outgoing Ministers of something approaching treason to the Republic.

The development of this affair casts some light on the working of Iraqi politics these days. Immediately the order was issued, the Communists and their powerful friends managed to prevail upon Kassem to veto his Minister's decision, and the paper did not suspend publication for a single day. This pained Hussein Jamil, who subsequently announced his intention to return to New Delhi, ostensibly to settle his outstanding affairs and hand over the Embassy. Since then he has been "on his way" back to Baghdad — until the report of his appointment in Persia. Incidentally, the Teheran post is vacant because the man who was last appointed to it — a divisional commander named Ukeili who was discharged from the army following the Shawwaf revolt — mysteriously failed to arrive in Persia.

This particular incident can cast more light on the situation in Baghdad than the activities of the Iraqi Partisans of Peace or Kassem's declarations. Jamil's virtual exile to Teheran cannot fail to be interpreted as a victory for the Communists. What seems much more important, the National Democrats cannot be expected to remain silent about this, though they seem to want to hold their peace lest their withdrawal from the Government leave Kassem totally powerless before the Communists. In fact, should the National Democratic Ministers decide to leave, Kassem will be left with only two alternatives: a junta on the Nasser model, or a coalition between the Communists, the army and those "independents" who would not be averse to Communist initiative.

Why They Stay (IV)

By Carl Levine

Managing to Improve Management

IT was a hot, sticky day when the s.s. Theodor Herzl, loaded to the gunwales with tourists and immigrants, tied up at the Haifa dock, and I shuddered at what lay in store for me, remembering my previous arrival five years ago.

But wonder of wonders, amidst all the tears of rejoicing and the babel of voices shouting welcomes, instructions, exhortations in a dozen different languages, the work of the Customs officials proceeded efficiently and good-naturedly, and before I could quite get over my astonishment I was out of the port, rolling southwards with all my luggage safely beside me.

I couldn't help thinking of Deputy Director of Israel Customs Haim Sanderson, ex-American, ex-lawyer, and his swift reaction when I had complained to him five years ago about the confusion in the port. We were sitting in his office on the Carmel, overlooking Haifa Bay.

"Look," he had said somewhat testily, "we have a staff of 1,500 down there in the service. Mighty few of them have had any previous experience in the type of work they're doing now. Inexperienced officialdom—that's our big problem."

Patience Needed

But suddenly he had swivelled around in his chair to face the window, staring down at the harbour lying radiant and glittering like an enormous sapphire, far below, at the bottom of the steeply terraced hill.

"Newcomers to Israel must have patience, lots of it," he had said slowly, recalling his own experiences. "If they don't? All their efforts, all their good intentions will come to naught. Israel civil service laws protect the workers, even the mediocre ones. Well, one simply has to learn to make use of the personnel that's around. One has to find ways of making them better workers — by patient training, by one's own example."

•

And now, even after the lapse of these years, I couldn't help wondering about Sanderson. Was he responsible for some of the improvement in the customs service? But when I inquired about him, I was told he was no longer with the Customs.

Had the man worked himself out of a job?

"No, no such thing," Sanderson said with a wry laugh, when I finally hunted him up in Tel Aviv. He was now, I discovered, Director of Administration and Finance for El Al, Israel's national airline.

A man in his forties, Sanderson's considered language

Haim Sanderson at his desk.

and terse speech reveal the former lawyer. "With two kids growing up — well, I just felt I couldn't any longer afford the 'deficit financing' a civil servant must resort to. And that was with Rena giving English lessons to help balance the family budget.

"So I left the government for private industry — with my legal training and managerial experience I had no difficulty finding a position. For a while I was with the Alliance Tire people as Administrative Assistant to the Manager. Though I enjoyed the work, I must say I'm glad to be back again in public administration; El Al, of course, is a government undertaking." Sanderson made an awkward gesture, as though he thought he should explain. "As an ex-kibbutznik — I was at Kfar Blum for two years, you know — it felt a little strange working for private enterprise."

El Al's Role

"About El Al," I said; "I see from the papers that last year the company enjoyed a tremendous rise in the number of transatlantic passengers it carried — almost three times as many as in 1957. Its other traffic has also increased substantially. How come El Al still requires government assistance?"

Sanderson rubbed his chin thoughtfully. "The fact is that throughout the world major airlines are government subsidized. Understandably so. Consider the rapid obsolescence of planes. Changing over from piston-driven to turbo-prope is a mighty expensive business, especially for a small country like Israel. In addition, due to the hostility of the Arab countries we lose out on a good deal of through-booking, since Lydda has to be the terminus of all our flights."

I called Sanderson's attention to the statement of Mr. Moshe Carmel, Minister of Transport, in presenting his new budget to the Knesset. Speaking of the national airline, he had said, "We shall probably have to make some difficult decisions which will determine our fate during the coming years." He had then gone on to observe, rather bluntly, that in view of the heavy burden placed on the Government by El Al's continued deficits, a thorough analysis of the company's organization and operations was very much in order.

"As for the first part of Mr. Carmel's statement," said Sanderson, "we do face a difficult decision. We must decide what El Al's role in the jet age will be. Indeed, all international airlines are now girding themselves for some very strenuous competition. As for improving operations and management — we're doing that all the time. As a matter of fact, that's going to be a good part of my job here; and I've been promised complete freedom of action. But I would prefer not to talk about this aspect of my work since I'm still new at it. I'm leaving for a three-week study tour of El Al's principal stations abroad."

"Suppose we talk about Israel business management in general, then," I suggested. "Have you noticed any changes during the last five years?"

Sanderson looked a bit dubious at first. "Well, yes — there has been some change in attitude, I think. Five years ago, I remember, the Ministry of Labour was just getting the Productivity Institute under way. At that time people thought this was just a new-fangled idea. To-

(Continued on Page VIII, Col. 3)

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FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 19	0100	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	London
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. April 20	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0845	OLYMPIC	Athens
	1000	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. April 21	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manilla, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	London
WED. April 22	0040	EL AL	Istanbul
	0700	SWISSAIR	Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	2350	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manilla, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
THURS. April 23	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome Paris
FRI. April 24	0020	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0500	EL AL	Istanbul
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To:
TUES.	April 21	ISRAEL	Naples, New York
TUES.	April 21	ENOTHIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
WED.	April 22	T. HERZL	Genoa, Marseilles
WED.	April 22	MARMARA	Iskanderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul

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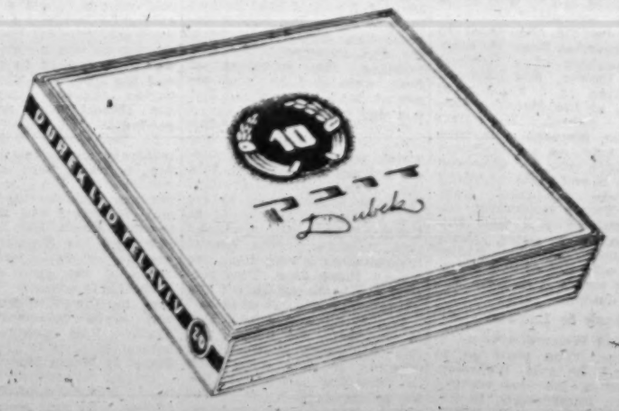

Where the U.K. and Germany Differ

By Lionel Bloch

LONDON.—DURING the last two years or so, Dr. Adenauer's popularity in England has been on the decline. He came to be regarded as a stern governess with little understanding for the day-dreams of British foreign policy and a censorious debunker of such laudable projects as the "Eden Plan." When the news of his decision to relinquish the chancellorship became known in London, I failed to notice widespread regret.

It was thought that Dr. Adenauer's move would make for greater flexibility in the Western attitude to Russia. This view is both commonplace and erroneous. It is already reasonably clear that from his Olympian heights, Dr. Adenauer will not hesitate to pull a great many wires and use his unique prestige to influence Germany's policies. His advanced age may count for the inflexible form in which he expresses the substance of his political philosophy, but even younger members of his cabinet, like Mr. Strauss, are hardly less outspoken. As to the substance of the Federal Chancellor's policy, he has his whole party solidly behind him. Why then the sudden decision to accept nomination for the presidency? For one thing, Dr. Adenauer may prefer to guide his successor from the Presidential Palace rather than from the grave. Besides, we are all too familiar with the subterranean pressures which develop within a ruling party led by an ageing man. The murmuring campaign which embittered Sir Winston Churchill's last months in office is a case in point.

Growing Malaise

The news of Dr. Adenauer's impending resignation, and some of his recent utterances, have drawn attention to a growing malaise in Anglo-German relations. To say, as all officials do with such assiduity, that the differences between the two countries have been exaggerated, is perhaps a little misleading. What may have been exaggerated is the extent of ill-feeling caused by these differences; but it would be ridiculous to minimize them just because the two governments agree on "fundamentals."

Mr. Macmillan argues that as Mr. Khrushchev is the only person in the U.S.S.R. who can take "ultimate decisions," there is not much point in trying to break the East-West deadlock at a lower level. The Germans agree that Mr. Khrushchev is the final arbiter of Soviet policy but, they maintain, it does not follow that conclusive negotiations could not be conducted without Mr. Khrushchev's personal presence. The fact that Mr. Gromyko (or will it be Mr. Suslov?) will have to refer occasionally to the great man in the Kremlin may delay progress but could not preclude it — assuming, of course, that progress is really desired. Then, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd argues that the whole point of a high level conference would be to find out whether the Russians really mean business and whether they want to end the Cold War. To this, the Germans retort that "finding out what the Russians are really up to" is just what the Western powers have been trying to do ever since the war-time alignment foundered in the early storms of the Cold War.

British Public Opinion

Their numerous investigations leave little room for doubt. But Mr. Macmillan takes the view that after the outbreak of each new major crisis, the Government must satisfy British public opinion that every effort has been made to settle it by peaceful means. The Germans meet this type of argument — "off the record" of course — with the remark that if there are people stupid enough to need yet further evidence of Soviet bad faith, then no evidence will ever convince them. As for ending the Cold War, both the French and the Germans insist that Britain seems to forget occasionally that the West cannot end the Cold War and at the same time face the Communist challenge, for Western determination to stop the advance of Communism is the major cause of the Cold War.

Lastly, there is the much debated question of "some form of disengagement." Any form of disengagement could have only three justifications: to separate potential combatants where there is a danger of frontier incidents; to create an effective buffer zone between two modern armies; or, finally, to set off a political chain reaction which might lead to the liberalization of Eastern Europe. The German leaders feel that none of these justifications exist. The Iron Curtain has been a remarkably peaceful frontier. Moreover, both the potential aggressor and the potential defenders would remain equally exposed whether missiles with nuclear warheads were to be fired from 50 or 1,500 miles—and the range and accuracy of IRBMs is constantly increasing. In addition, vulnerability to submarine-fired or airborne missiles would remain unchanged.

When I put these arguments to Mr. George Brown, "Defence Minister" in the Opposition's Shadow Cabinet, he answered that he still believed in disengagement because one likes to have a lock on the door even if the thieves could still break in through the window. I am unable to accept this analogy because, as the French so rightly point out (pace President de Gaulle's "Withdraw to the Urals" call), it is vulnerability to attack and not the location of launching sites that causes tension.

The Germans also argue that any limited armaments zone in Central Europe should be rejected because this would compel the NATO forces to base their first line of defence on the Rhine. Such a situation would be disadvantageous because the vulnerability of the Western hinterland to atomic and conventional attacks increases in inverse proportion with the size of its territory.

On the political level, any disengagement would bring about great instability and create more problems than it would solve. Instead of "liberalization," the People's Democracies may see an increase in police terror.

Disengagement Fixation

Yet Britain's infatuation with "some form of disengagement" goes on. One should remember that this is part and parcel of a wider trend which has developed as Britain changed from "the" great power to "a" great power. The trend suggests a departure from the hard-boiled empiricism which inspired the country's foreign policy and a tendency towards political mysticism. So long as the size of armed forces and economic output is not everything, Britain can still play a great role in world affairs — particularly in the diplomatic field. This is one of the main reasons why the extreme scepticism of the German and French leaders on the chances of a rapprochement with Russia causes such irritation in this country.

"And we won't move an inch." Ulenspiegel, Berlin

"The second Canute." Sir in The London Daily Herald

HOW ADENAUER SEES IT

By Sebastian Haffner

BERLIN (OPNS). — NOVEMBER 10, 1630, is known in French history as *"La Journée des Dupes."* It was a day of complex intrigue during which it looked for a moment as if Richelieu had been overthrown; but by nightfall it was clear that his power had become stronger than ever.

April 7, 1959, may acquire a similar name in German history. On the next morning the world's Press carried political obituaries of Dr. Adenauer. A few hours later he made, after a long silence, one of the greatest speeches of his career, the speech of a serenely confident man, sure that he could stabilize German foreign policy for years ahead.

Apparently Dr. Adenauer first seriously considered the possibility of his agreeing to become President during the Easter period in private talks with a few personal intimates. During the following week, in separate talks with various selected Christian Democratic leaders, who were each separately pledged to silence, he again went over the arguments for and against, showing an ever greater inclination to see the advantages of becoming President.

The final decision was taken after a *tête-à-tête* with President Heuss. Only six people were then told, and it was they who, the next day, in conversations during walks in the Chancellery garden, prepared and "tuned" the meeting of 60 key figures of his party.

Legal Study

The meeting was opened with a speech by Dr. Adenauer himself, who, without directly putting himself forward, surprised those present by a careful legal study of the Presidential position, dwelling on the considerable political powers of the President. He particularly stressed the right of the President to be present at Cabinet meetings, and read aloud Article 59 of the Constitution, which states: "The Federal President represents the Federal Republic in international law. He concludes, in the name of the Federal Republic, treaties with other States." The President proposes the Chancellor and can dissolve the Bundestag if it rejects his candidate and fails to elect another Chancellor with a qualified majority. He appoints the Ministers as well as the higher judges, officials and officers, declares war or a state of emergency.

In all this, he cannot act without the Chancellor, but neither can the Chancellor act without him. The President can make life utterly impossible for a Chancellor of whom he disapproves.

If the powers that the ultimate guardianship of the State confers on the President were never called into being under President Heuss, this was because there never was a crisis of State; and if his powers *vis-à-vis* the Chancellor never became apparent, it was because President and Chancellor were of the same mind.

It may be asked why, then, Dr. Adenauer resisted for such a long time his nomination for the Presidency. There is no certain answer to this question unless Dr. Adenauer chooses to give it himself, but a very plausible one is an old man's dislike of change. Things were, from Dr. Adenauer's point of view, very satisfactory. It is well known that his favourite solution would have been a third term for President Heuss. Failing that, another safe President would still have been very acceptable. But working with a Social Democrat President? Impossible! And if some people in his own party were so keen on pushing him upstairs — all right, let them have their way and see where it led them.

Dr. Adenauer may have an old man's dislike of change; the least that his enemies will now have to admit is that his performance was not that of a senile or rigid man. It was the performance of a man who is still very nimble on his feet and can blandly give way in a very disconcerting manner. Still, Dr. Adenauer is the most loyal and steadfast friend of the West, including Britain, who has ever held power in Germany. He is also undoubtedly the ablest German politician who has turned up in this century. His championship of the Western alliance is based on very deep convictions, which have enabled him to be — and to make his compatriots — almost preternaturally patient in the pursuit of their claim to national unity, and to freedom and self-determination for the East Germans.

ISRAEL SEEN FROM JORDAN

By Jennifer Lane
Who Recently Visited The Old City

I WISH I could cross over to the other side...

I was accustomed to hearing the same thing on this side from Israelis reminiscing about the old Jerusalem or from newcomers who might never see the Holy City. I remember one Israeli saying, "When Jerusalem was one city, there was just nowhere else in the world to live. I used to begrudge every moment away from it whether in London or Paris and I could never get back quickly enough." Perhaps the most coveted privilege of a Gentile in Israel is the permission to cross into Jordan twice a year, at Christmas and Easter.

On the Jordanian side, the statement seemed doubly ironic and doubly tragic. We sat in a café looking across to the City Walls and David's Tower guarded by a patrol of the Arab Legion. The perspective was indeed limited.

"At least the other side is alive," continued the Jordanian. "We always used to go over there in the evenings. There were lights; there were crowds of people in the streets and we could go to the cinema or dancing in Café Talpiot. Here everything closes at seven o'clock. We are a dead people in a dead city."

It is true that there is no night life in the Old City. Most of the shops and cafés close very early and even the Damascus Gate is shut at 10 o'clock. In the new section of the city there are three cinemas with one performance each evening and there is one night club of sorts where one can dance. Certainly the night life of the New City, though quiet enough by Tel Aviv standards, seems infinitely more exciting.

A taxi driver expressed much the same thing. "I wish we could go over to the other side. I would give five dinars right now if I could take my family to the sea. My children have never seen the Mediterranean." He slapped the wheel. "And the fish we used to eat — *Farida* and *Bouri* and *Locus*. I remember when I married I bought a fish this long." He indicated the length of the dashboard. "Now we never see fish. Perhaps the next time you could bring me a piece of fish fillet."

"Sick of City"

"I'm sick to death of the Holy City," said another. "For thousands of years this holiest of places has known nothing but war and destruction and so it will always be. I wish it would just disappear, not by means of a bomb, for then someone would be blamed, but through some natural occurrence, say an earthquake. Then we could build an ordinary city where everyone could live in peace."

Israelis always ask me to what extent the bitterness engendered during the Mandate and the War of 1948 survives in Jordan. It is extremely difficult to say. Objective truth is a concept foreign to the Eastern way of thinking and the reactions of the Arabs are emotional rather than reasoned. The result is a tendency to tell one what one wants to hear, though strangely enough I found them more sympathetic and prepared to discuss conditions in Jordan when they learned I was from the other side and not just another tourist.

The Jordanians will never call Israel by name, of course, since they refuse officially to recognize the existence of the State; it is always called "the other side," even by the foreigners who live there.

But the more cultivated Arabs show a lively curiosity about Israel and an interest in what is going on in this country. They joke about the new swimming pool in Jerusalem and ask about the new museum in Tel Aviv. They enquire about food prices and housing conditions and the effect of the drought. One young man asked me why there were so many suicides in Israel if the standard of living was so much higher than on this side. There was absolutely no adverse reaction from anyone learning that I lived in Israel. On the contrary, I had the impression that no one would have batted an eye if I said my name was Sarah Cohen.

The only real animosity I encountered was in the former Jewish quarter of the Old City. For the most part it is a mass of rubble and broken buildings, with a few refugees living in the ruins. The synagogues are all destroyed, but now and again you may see a Magen David carved in a shattered wall. The people are sullen and suspicious and no tourist ever ventures into the area; nor will I again, for we were followed by resentful adults and a mob of children who chased us with stones and told us to get out.

There are other indications of official intransigence; a young boy imprisoned for six months for unknowingly having accepted a tip in Israel currency from a tourist; insistence that the border incidents are provoked by Israel; and complete indifference to the fate of the foolhardy youngsters attempting to visit Petra. Curiously enough, they say that Israelis who venture to Petra are shot, not by the army, but by Beduin capable of distinguishing between an Arab and Israeli footprint, who hunt them down.

View from Bus

It seems to me that resentment towards Israel is highest among the peasants in the refugee camps, often in the most barren and arid parts of the country. They form a large part of the pro-Nasser element and are intractably anti-Israel.

I was riding in a bus filled with Arab refugees one day when suddenly the driver stopped the bus on top of a hill looking down into Israel. Nearly all the Arabs got out and stood silently looking down into the valley. The driver explained to me that he always stopped the bus here so that his passengers could look at "their" houses and land.

The professional and business men, on the other hand, are much less bitter than the peasants. Though sustaining heavier losses proportionately than the peasants in capital and goods, they have regained much of their former prosperity. For the most part better educated and more liberal in their outlook, they seem to regard the present hostility between the two countries as unfortunate rather than inevitable.

The middle-class businessmen realize that they could benefit from closer relations with Israel. The small merchants and craftsmen whose goods are cheaper and better than those on this side need not fear competition. The business and professional men who formerly worked with the Jews enquire with genuine interest about their old friends and associates in the New City and Israel. "Will you tell Mrs. X in the German Colony that I am building a new house and will soon marry?" Or again, "If you see Dr. Y. in Rehavia will you give him my best wishes? He used to look after my children." Or "Do you think you could find out what has become of my old business partner? For 10 years I have had no news of him." They speak eagerly of their houses in Katamon or Talbieh and oddly enough they are delighted to practise their rusty Hebrew or Yiddish.

The more responsible Jordanians know that King Hussein must stay and are emphatically anti-Nasser. A few will admit confidentially over a cup of coffee that Hussein has only about five per cent of the people actively behind him, together with a larger section of the population who are willing to support him until something better comes along. A few will admit over a second cup of coffee that some of the King's closest associates are bitterly opposed to him and any conciliatory attitude Hussein may have inherited from his grandfather will be blocked by an influential segment of the government composed of former refugees. Still, it is the small pro-Hussein element who best realize the resultant chaos should the King fall and Jordan become the pawn contested by Nasser and Kassem.

Fear War

Living next door to the most powerful military force in the Middle East, the people of Jordan fear Israel expansion and the people of the Old City know only too well that in case of open hostility, the Holy City would be an irresistible prize. "Why do you think the Israelis are so insistent on keeping their university and their hospital?" they asked me. "They know they can never use them again unless it is as a base in case of war."

The Armenians and other non-Arab Jordanians hold an ambivalent position. Many of them were killed along with the Jews during the fighting in the Old City and as Europeans, their outlook and way of life is much closer to that over here. I asked one Armenian who used to live in the New City whether he would prefer to live in Jordan or Israel. "It's difficult to say," he replied. "I think perhaps as Christians we are freer here than in Israel but the Armenians from the other side claim there are no restrictions on the Christian minorities living there. Living is much cheaper here than in Israel but work is hard to find, very hard."

Clergy's Attitude

The clergy and other foreign officials are for the most part ignorant about, and indifferent to, Israel. The clergy are naturally more sympathetic to a country which contains the most important shrines and which is not unhappy about proselytizing. The foreign experts and officials, particularly the British, maintain the old tradition of paternalism towards the Arabs and a tendency to favour what they consider the underdog. And British prestige is still high.

Just before I left to cross over to this side, an old man insisted on taking me to see Ophel and the remains of David's City. Jabbering excitedly in Hebrew and Yiddish, he showed me walls and rock chambers dating back almost 3,000 years to the time of the Jebusites. "Ah, these Hebrews; what 'sechel' they had." On the way back we passed the village of Silwan. "Here," he said "is my house and here my first wife was shot ten days before my child was to be born. For a long time I hated the Jews but not now. They are like any other people, some bad, some good. I am an old man now but I have six sons and two daughters and I can still work." We stopped to look at the City. "Ah, Jerusalem," said the old man, "She is the mother of the world. I pray to Allah that there may be peace between Arabs and Jews."

RECORD OF A ROTARIAN

Personality Profile
Wellesley Aron

WELLESLEY Aron will be going to London today to attend celebrations this weekend marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Habonim movement. For it was in 1929 that Aron, a lanky, dark-haired Cambridge graduate, who had rowed on the 'Varsity crew, created the only genuinely pioneering Zionist youth movement in Great Britain while he had plenty of spare time as the political under-secretary of the World Zionist Organization. Today, Aron is the moving spirit in the Rotary clubs of Israel, a system he created during time spared from his advertising promotion business.

The curious thing about Wellesley — nobody, except total strangers, calls him by his last name, but there are not a few who call him Pinhas — the unusual thing about him is that he says exactly what he means and acts exactly according to what he says. Maybe it is his "Yekkish" background, for the Aron family originally arrived in England from Germany. Maybe it is the "old school tie" spirit which Wellesley took simply and unreservedly as his yardstick in life. Of course, other Jewish boys from wealthy British families of German origin should have all these qualifications. But they all stayed in England.

He discovered Zionism in his last year at Cambridge, when some friend took him to a meeting of the Zionist university circle. Immediately, he surprised everyone by announcing his decision to go and settle in Palestine. When Dr. Weizmann went to lecture the Cambridge Zionists, Aron was introduced to him as a phenomenon: "Here is a young British Jew from an assimilated family who takes Zionism seriously."

This he did. He came to Jaffa, married Rose Hofman, the daughter of a Rehovot citrus grower, and obtained a position as a teacher of English at the Herzliya Secondary School. His first daughter, Sharona, was born in Tel Aviv. An accomplished folk-singer who has appeared in the U.S. and made recording here, she graduated from New York University, is now married and has two children. Her sister, Ilona, graduated from the Sadler Wells ballet school and is appearing with the Hebrew National Opera.

Back to London

In 1926 Weizmann came to Palestine. "You *must* go to London," he told Wellesley. He said a job was waiting for him. Immediately. It was urgent. He took his family and sailed to England, paying the passage out of his own pocket. When he arrived, he discovered that the job was still to be created. It took six months until he became political under-secretary at 77 Great Russell Street.

There was nothing much to do for Dr. Weizmann's appointee at Great Russell Street at that time. A disciplined young man, Aron waited. Meanwhile he took cognizance of Jewish activities in Great Britain. One day he was shown a Jewish Lads' Club where there was boxing and other athletic activity.

Habonim Plan

Some time later he announced that he would explain his ideas about Jewish youth organization at a meeting in the larger conference room of the Zionist Organization office. Eight persons attended. Aron outlined his plan. It called for a sort of Boy Scout movement with Jewish culture as its backbone and main interest. There was no mention of Zion or Zionism as its final aim. Just an organization of young people who would learn how to appreciate the fact they were born Jewish. And a lot of youth activities and a bit of pageantry to make such a movement attractive.

One of those present, an old college friend of Aron's, said the plan was "terrific." He was Norman Lourie, an energetic South African. If Wellesley would care to repeat his talk next week, he, Lourie, would undertake to fill that room to capacity. And so he did. Aron's plan was accepted by acclamation.

Then followed weeks and months of feverish work. Instructors had to be found, talks had to be given all over England, assimilationist trends had to be overcome. A history of the Jewish people in clear, simple style had to be written. Most of the work had to be done by Wellesley himself. The fact that he had little to do in the Zionist organization was now a boon for the movement he was creating. His superiors at first were glad he was occupied with something. But one day they got wary.

"You seem to be doing other work than that for which you are paid." Professor Selig Brodetsky once told the young under-secretary. "I have nothing else to do, and the movement seems to flourish," Aron said. "Indeed," said Brodetsky, "the Zionist Organization is very tight for money these days. Two persons are to be struck off the payroll. You are one of them."

Weizmann was asked. Yes, it was true. No money. He felt very sorry. Aron said he was not. He was going back to Palestine, where he felt he belonged. Habonim — the name came from Norman Lourie — was by that time a healthy, growing organization. No harm would be done if its creator left it.

In Tel Aviv during the early 'thirties, Wellesley started a business hitherto undeveloped by Jewish enterprise: advertising. The common reasoning was that the country was too small for advertising on a big scale, and that, anyhow, there was nothing to advertise it — not enough, really, to make a living out of it. Aron, however, contrived to make a very decent living.

Arab disturbances broke out. Then the shadow of a world war loomed on the horizon. Reasoning simply and practically, Wellesley Aron aired with his good friend Wingate the idea that, in case of a global war, Palestine should become the arsenal of Britain in the Middle East. He went to General Wavell, then G.O.C. British troops in Palestine. Wavell said the idea must be discussed with the War Office in London. Aron went to London, and for five weeks tried to meet the right people to persuade them that Palestine should be developed industrially and that war material should be stocked there, because it was the only place in the Middle East with a pro-British population. Finally, he was turned down. He was told to discuss the matter with the High Commissioner for Palestine.

Plan Turned Down

To the High Commissioner Aron went, Sir Harold MacMichael was sarcastic. "So you want contracts?" he asked. "Forget about that." "So what is your interest in the whole business?" Sir Harold asked. "I am a British subject, a Jew and a Zionist," Aron said. "I want the British Empire to win an impending war, and I want to help her and the Jewish people in preparing for the emergency." Sir Harold was not persuaded.

In 1940, when Palestinian residents were accepted for military service, Aron volunteered for the Army. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and stationed in the Emek. But he soon attracted the disapproval of his immediate superiors because of his good relations with G.H.Q. officers. He was sent to the Western desert and given command of a Cypriot unit charged with taking supplies to the petrol dump at Mersa Matruh.

During an air raid, he overheard Hebrew spoken in the shelter. The men were Palestinian sappers who, they said, were being transferred to a Jewish Palestinian unit. At the first occasion, Aron asked to join such a unit, too. It was not so easy as that, but finally, in December 1940, he headed for Egypt in charge of a company of drivers, the first all-Palestinian unit.

One day around Passover, when the company was engaged in hauling charcoal from the woods in the mountains near Foggia in Italy, a driver informed Major Aron that he had had an unusual encounter. Passing through the small village of San Nicandro, the driver said, he saw a small boy running towards the vehicle, which was marked with the shield of David. There was a flag in the boy's hands which also bore the Jewish emblem. The standing order of the men in the Jewish battalions was to search for Jewish refugees everywhere. The flag in the boy's hand was probably an indication. Aron, taking an interpreter with him, drove to San Nicandro the next day, where he found a community of proselytes who later made their way to Israel.

Several years later, in the Grand Hotel in Rome, Major Aron met a Brigadier whom he recognized as one of General Wavell's staff in Jerusalem. "You know, Wellesley," he said, "we were talking about you a couple of days ago. We remembered that impetuous Palestinian who said two million tons of shipping could have been saved if sufficient stores were stocked in Palestine. What an underestimate that was. But we won nevertheless, didn't we?"

Today, Aron's interests outside his business, lie mainly in the promotion of the Rotary movement in Israel. Under his impact, many new clubs have been created until there are now 27 from Kiryat Shmoneh to Eilat. His great ambition is for Israel to be recognized as an independent district in Rotary. There is no reason why Israel should not be a District, except for politics. But to politics Aron has been always absolutely impervious. Politics, he feels, should help reason, not ignore it.

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A WRITER'S THREE WORLDS

An Interview with Dan Jacobson

DAN Jacobson, who has just spent a fortnight in Israel, is one of the best and most important of the younger novelists writing in English, and each of his books has been greeted with the highest praise by serious critics. Now 30, he has published three novels, "The Trap," "A Dance in the Sun," and "The Price of Diamonds," and most recently, a book of short stories (all issued by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London). He was born and educated in South Africa, where the books and some of the stories are set, and has been living in London for the last five years. However, though he is rightly considered an outstanding South African writer, "The Price of Diamonds" and many of his stories have Jewish subjects, which have been treated with equal insight and success. In appearance he is of medium height and slight of build, slow and soft of speech, with an abstracted manner that is belied by his penetrating observations about people and books; he is the most genuinely modest and self-effacing writer the interviewer has met.

MEIR MINDLIN

M.M: It's probably no secret to you that English-speaking Jews are quite pleased about your choice of Jewish life as one of your main centres of interest. To what extent do you see yourself as a Jewish writer?

D.J.: I suppose I'm a Jewish writer insofar as I'm a Jew. To what extent that is so, I don't really know: it varies with circumstances, depending on what I'm writing. I find it easier to write on non-Jewish themes because of my distance from the subject — but one must of course be careful of becoming too distant. I believe it was Norman Podhoretz who wrote of "this part of me which broods upon the mystery of my Jewishness" — that's well said, and when I'm engaged with that part of me, I turn to Jewish subjects. But one also has other preoccupations.

M.M.: What about your South African *persona*?

D.J.: That's much easier to talk about. That is, the problem of being a South African writer is easier to deal with since other people have had to deal with it and the precedents are more easily available to someone writing in English. The classic American writers are very much engaged with the problem of their relation to the English tradition, and you have it even in England itself with someone like Joseph Conrad, who was a stranger not only to the country but to the language as well. The crux of the matter is being a South African writer but not living there—being an exile. There's nothing you can do in that situation but to find your material in it. The situation links up pretty closely with the business of being a Jewish writer.

DAN, MARGARET AND JULIAN JACOBSON

M.M.: After five years of living in London do you feel that your South African material is becoming depleted or exhausted?

D.J.: I do feel that I'm far away, but I'm trying to explore new fields within the context of that situation. This is apart from the specific problem of the South African writer, whose difficulty is writing about a country that has never been written about — like the Israeli writer in a way, though here place names have considerable resonance from their Biblical associations; in South Africa you don't have that at all, nothing can be taken for granted.

M.M.: What do you feel about the technique of the novel, or novel techniques?

D.J.: In my own novels I've used traditional techniques: plot and suspense, character and situation, which I love for their own sake. Only D.H. Lawrence has done without them successfully, by finding his own peculiar rhythm in the novel, something that grew out of his whole feeling for life, though in his short stories he can be traditional enough. Perhaps I've been what you could call conservative because I've been dealing with things that have hardly been written about.

M.M.: Aren't you interested in experimenting in form?

D.J.: Not for the sake of experiment alone, but of course there are fields in which one has to break new ground.

M.M.: Can one live by writing alone?

D.J: I've managed so far, more or less, more on the short stories and articles than on the novels: there's quite a hunger for good fiction in the magazines. But I'd like to point out that the "living" lies in the United States, and that it means living modestly, which one can still do in London.

M.M.: Why did you move to London?

D.J.: That's part of being a colonial. I grew up in a country where we just felt that we were on the outskirts of things, that the important and interesting things were going on "elsewhere." There were half-a-dozen South African stories one could read, and even children's stories dealt with animals and places we never saw. A friend once told me that when he was a little boy he read a story about the fairies of the field, so he went out to look for them, but found only the boulders and ravines of the veld, and in a sense that happened to us every day of our lives — so South Africans go abroad. English-speaking South Africans have always felt themselves in a colonial relation to the metropolis, and are actually more attached to the U.K. culturally than politically. Having read and heard about cuckoos and nightingales — say, in Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, or Keats's "Ode" — one is excited to actually hear them; it's like coming home in a sense.

M.M.: Does the London literary life help or interfere with your work?

D.J.: Actually, I take so little part in it that I couldn't say it interferes with my work. My intimate friends don't happen to be writers: one's a schoolmaster, another's a physicist.

M.M.: What is your writing routine like?

D.J.: I try to write as regularly as possible, every day, though lately, with correspondence eating up a lot of time, and three small children around the house, I find myself doing a good deal of writing at night. I try to put in a solid four hours writing a day at least, and each book goes through three or four complete rewritings. So far it has run into about a book a year — but they've been short books! I haven't done any work yet for television, films or broadcasting, though I've been asked to; I suppose that's because I like what I've been doing, though perhaps I will eventually take up one of the offers.

M.M.: I seem to remember from a recent article in "Encounter" that you spent last year in the U.S.

D.J.: Oh yes, well it's fairly common now. Where I was, Stanford University in California, there are four creative writing fellowships a year, including both fiction and poetry. You attend what are called creative writing seminars, where they want some people present with professional experience. They read prose texts or poems and discuss them.

M.M.: Did that leave you time for writing?

D.J.: Oh yes, you were left alone except for the two hours or so a week, so you could write as much as you wanted; I got a lot done there. Most of the serious writers in America are finding their way to the universities. This is hardly an ideal situation, but it is a way out of the economic impasse. The alternative would be hack writing, or some grating job which would interfere with the writing.

M.M.: But doesn't that dry up their experience?

D.J.: I don't see why it should. The universities are in this world. But to change the subject, if you don't mind my coming back to the question you started with, the interesting thing about being a Jewish writer is this: if there is going to be a Jewish literature in the Galut, it will be in English, because more Jews speak English than any other language, and of course where it's really going to be concentrated is in the U.S. But any writer in English can partake of what is, generally speaking, the realm of Anglo-Saxonry. This is really a new phenomenon since the destruction of East European Jewry, and we should be aware of the fact. This is the kind of problem being dealt with by American writers like Bernard Malamud and Saul Bellow.

M.M.: What do you think will be the relation, if any, between these writers and Israeli writers?

D.J.: It's hard to say. It depends on the extent to which we can assume that the Israeli writers know English — which I think we can assume — but to what extent we can assume that Americans know Hebrew, I don't know and have the gravest doubts. Contact should be through a knowledge of originals, but better contact through translations than none at all. The main thing is not to be isolated. Nobody can do without Europe. With all their great literature and fund of original ideas, Americans are still obsessed with their relation to Europe, so how can, say, South Africans, or Israelis, do without it? Speaking from my South African experience, I have seen how the Afrikaners deliberately cut themselves off from Europe — there are special historical reasons for that, the long trek to the interior and then the attitude of the English — but the results have been very seriously debilitating: there is simply a dearth of ideas and new modes of sensibility, a poverty of ideas; in a sense, European ideas since the end of the eighteenth century have not been allowed to penetrate. You can't do that without paying very dearly for it. In the long run, however, the mutual influence between Israeli and foreign Jewish writers is going to depend on merit. Any Israeli writer can learn more from Dickens than he could from some minor writer who happens to be a Jew.

M.M.: Finally, a word about your impressions of Israel.

D.J.: I was here ten years ago, for about six months. Now I feel that people are more polite — there has been a great change in the atmosphere generally — they're more secure, physically more comfortable, and also more relaxed about Jews from abroad who have not come to settle. I've enjoyed myself very much and hope to be here again for a longer stay.

ARNOLD DAGHANI: Pottery and Sculpture.
The artist is currently exhibiting at the Foyer Culturel of the French Embassy in Tel Aviv (see page IV)

A FRENCH REVOLUTION

ANDRE Malraux, the novelist and art historian, who is President de Gaulle's Minister of Culture, has just announced plans for revolutionary changes in the French state-supported theatres. As reported in "The Herald Tribune" by B.J. Cutler, the changes will be as follows:

1.—Creation of two experimental new national theatres, one to be handed over to Albert Camus, the Nobel Prize-winning novelist and dramatist, who will attempt to resurrect forgotten French dramas.

MALRAUX

2. — Using as a regular playhouse the beautiful former royal theatre at Versailles, which has been a museum and the scene of infrequent gala performances.

3.—Attempting to interest French youth in the drama by inviting them in 100,000-lots to the huge Palais de la Défense, on the outskirts of Paris. The first performance before a mass audience is to be of "Antigone," in October.

4.—Stripping the Comédie-Française, the country's most famous theatrical company, of one of its two theatres, the Salle Luxembourg.

Renamed the Théâtre de France, it is to house the company of the talented actor-director Jean-Louis Barrault and compete with the Comédie-Française.

The latter decision is bitterly resented by actor-members of the ancient theatre, who fear that along with the Salle Luxembourg they will lose roles, jobs and salaries. They have written in protest to Gen. de Gaulle, who, it is reported, viewed their address as impertinent and does not intend to reply.

Eye on Box Office

M. Malraux implied that the Comédiens, with an eye on the box office, had neglected their task of presenting French classics. He said that in 558 performances in six months, the company played Racine only six times against 113 performances for Eugène Labiche.

He also defended his appointment of a professional diplomat, Claude Breart de Boisanger, as administrator of the Comédie-Française. The Comédiens, he said, had usurped administrative control since 1946. M. Malraux remarked that M. Breart de Boisanger, as an ambassador in Communist countries, had dealt with "the Iron Curtain" and thus should not find "the red curtain" too difficult.

The second new national theatre, which will welcome young playwrights, will be headed by Jean Vilar, M. Malraux said. M. Vilar will remain in charge of the Théâtre National Populaire, where, with modern adaptations of classics, he has brought a large working-class audience to the theatre.

M. Malraux said the aim of his shake-up of the national theatres, which local newspapers describe as the most drastic since the days of Napoleon, was to "accomplish France's dream: to recreate its past genius, give life to its present genius, and welcome the world's genius."

Round the Bookshops

SIT down B'tzel Ilan שבו בצל אילן (In the Shade of a Tree, Yavne, IL2.500) and listen to the stories that Eliezer Smoli has to tell you, nineteen of them, about the ingathering of the exiles and the merging of the various tribes of Israel. There is the delightful one, for example, of Grandma who goes for a rest after being prodded to do so by father, daughter and grandchildren, only to find that three days of doing nothing is the most she can take and finds relief from the boredom of reading, eating and sipping tea only by relieving the gardener of his tools and showing him how it's done. Or the tale about the unique bookcase the author's neighbour bought on his wedding day that ultimately became an Ark of the Scrolls of the Law. Or Uri's triumph in forcing the recruiting officer to accept him for military service at last, despite his crippled left leg.

Haggim M'saprim חגים מספרים (Holiday Tales, Yavne, IL2.600) by Noah Tamir is another collection of well written stories and legends for children and adults, which tell of traditional Jewish festivals (such as Purim, Succot etc.) and important national holidays such as Independence Day. The crowning story is that of the childhood and maturity of Theodor Herzl, the realistic dreamer, which is exceptionally well told.

Past and Present

There is a bridge that links the Jewish past and present, and the simple but well constructed stories in Binyamin Gal's **Shualav Shel Shimshon** שועלים של שמשון (Samson's Foxes, Newman, IL2.900) bear that out quite convincingly. The first three stories deal with the Jewish child's view of life in the Diaspora, with all its ups and downs; the next six are legends that serve as a middle link, while the next eight bring us to the State of Israel in the making and achieved.

Lisa Tetzner takes it up from that point and in her **Yaldei Ha'oo** ילדי הוא (Die Kinder auf der Insel, Hebrew by Uriel Ofek, Chachik, IL2.500) opens with the description of a refugee boat on the way from Europe to South America in the last year of the Second World War, begging permission to land its human cargo: but only Bolivia would open its doors to them. However, before the ship arrives at its destination, a terrible earthquake brings on heavy seas and the craft, unable to fight them, sinks. Only seven children, who somehow manage to get to a small and uninhabited island, survive, and the tale recounts the group's adventures after having to start from scratch. The story is well told.

And back to the War of Liberation with Anda Amir-Pinkerfeld, **Sodi Im Ahi Hagadol** סודי עם אחי הגדול (The Secret Between Me and My Big Brother, Amihai, IL1.750) is the touching story of a little boy who adored his big brother who fell in one of the early battles of the war while bringing in a friend to safety. The little fellow discloses his secret to his smaller sister, born the night the State was created. The dog in the story plays a very important role.

Ma'aseh B'hatool Uv'rav Hovel מעשה בחתול וברוב חובל (The Cat and the Captain, Hebrew by Yardena Hadass, Amihai, IL1.100) by Elisabeth Cotswold, is the story of the blackest, biggest and bravest cat in the whole world. It is full of spirit, adventure and surprises. The Captain put his trust in Tom and a day came when the cat proved that it had not been misplaced.

M.H.

Yorkshire People

CRESCENDO. By Phyllis Bentley. Macmillan, New York 1958. 216 pp. $3.75.

MISS Bentley's background is so authentic, her people are so alive, her conversation rings so true — but alas, in this instance her story-teller's instinct has forsaken her. The idea is clear: Miss Bentley wishes to prove that every human action has its repercussions. To this end she describes six families who have nothing to do with each other at the outset, but at the end are brought together in tragedy. The scaffolding is too obvious, and so is the moral. Indeed, the whole story has too many sentimental, moralizing and quite faintly Victorian judgments strewn about it.

As Mr. Priestley thinks: "It will be enjoyed by a wide public."

The novel actually consists of five interwoven stories: of a love affair between an elderly schoolmaster and a pretty clerk in a bookshop, of the sickness and frustration of a conscientious mill worker, of his boss' fear for his susceptible son about to fall into the clutches of an adventurer (male and homosexual), of the forgotten old scene painter, once famous and successful, whose son-in-law throws the pebble causing the wide circle of ripples, and the life and lies of a horrid landlady.

P.A.

MALE ANIMAL

By ANTHONY QUINTON

A TRAVELLING WOMAN. By John Wain. Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

WITH this crisp, lively and often very funny book John Wain has at last achieved some of the success as a novelist that has so far, for all his talents, managed to elude him. He is a unique figure on the literary scene, first for the very wide variety of ways of expressing himself he has at his disposal (for he is not primarily a poet or a critic or a novelist, but fully occupied in all three crafts at once) and secondly because he is a whole-time writer who lives neither by exploiting his personality nor by any non-literary or para-literary employment.

His first two novels were rapid and rather arbitrary tours of the social scene written from a generally rebellious, debunking point of view. Often amusing to read they were formally chaotic. With "The Contenders" he tried something more solid and ambitious, a study of two contemporary models of the struggle for success, seen from the point of view and judged by the values of a man of emotional integrity. A worthy enough object, but the outcome was not altogether satisfactory. I do not think Mr. Wain has a precise enough sociological eye for the kind of thing he was trying to do.

Spare and Elegant

IN "A Travelling Woman" he has written something perfectly fitted to his particular talents: his ear for dialogue, his emotional candour, above all his comic sense. It is a spare, elegant story arranged round the decline and fall of a shallow marriage and the ordered sequence of impermanent pairings-off that its collapse produces. George Linka, a selfish, pedantic solicitor, pretends to take up a course of psycho-analysis in London in order to have a night off from the matrimonial bed once a week. Captax, purportedly a biological research worker and in fact an obese masculine duenna, assists his contrivances. George becomes obsessed with the woman they fix him up with, the temporarily dissatisfied wife of a man in a state of spiritual confusion, who is prepared to sleep with George just because she cannot imagine herself ever getting to like him. Everything ends in catastrophe for George and Captax. By the time Ruth has booted George out, George's wife is on to the whole business and, after collapsing into the arms of Captax for a few days, and so unhinging him, leaves the pair of them alone amongst the ruins.

Sociologically it all takes place in pretty much of a vacuum. We are never told what one of the important characters does at all, and the careers of George and Captax are treated as if they were as fictionally dispensable as sleep. Ruth and her husband do inhabit the concrete world of means and ends, perhaps because they have a child and a real house with a real boiler to be stoked. Janet, George's wife, is just a simple, vulnerable heart behind a pair of fancy glasses with upswept rims.

Captaxitudes

THE meat of the story are the absurd and extremely funny activities of George and Captax. Their constant frustration in trying to find out what is going on, their lamentable and cumulative incapacity as men of action, the extraordinary fragility of their rational powers under the slightest pressure from desire are the things that carry the book so vigorously along. There is a very well-judged air of pathos about their situation at the end of the story: of course, they can never get back to where they started from, but they are basically unchanged, the world lies before them, as it did before, a vast reservoir of temptations to muddle and miscalculation.

Nothing but the excellent dialogue is strictly contemporary; ultimately this is a book about a large slice of male human nature.

(Copyright)

Sins of Fathers

POSITION AT NOON. By Eric Linklater. Cape, London. 1958. 252 pp. 15s.

MR. Linklater's English is a joy, his high spirits are infectious. Some of the descriptions and narratives in this novel, loosely bound together by a strange device, are fun. Some reach the very borders of good taste in schoolboyish humour, as when a Victorian forebear of the Vanbrugh with whom the story opens, falls a prey to Darwin and goes around feeling highborn ladies for vestiges of a tail. The first chapter deals with a bankrupt, a gentleman who owns an antique shop, one of the shady and yet amiable characters that are Mr. Linklater's *forte*. He attributes his failure in life to his father's sins. So then we hear about the father who in turn accuses his father of having saddled him with his unfortunate nature. On it goes, back for 200 years, with India, America, adventure on the high seas and trench warfare all playing their part. The book needs a very carefree hour on the part of the reader to be enjoyed.

PAULA ARNOLD

ENGLISH EDITION

The English translation of M.Y. Ben-Gavriel's best-selling book, "Mahaschavi in Peace and War," has just been published in the U.K. by Duckworth at 15s.

Reader's Letter

DISSENTING VIEW OF KALLEN BOOK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Some time ago, Horace Kallen's study "Utopians at Bay" was reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post*. I feel that this review calls for a reply because the reviewer has failed to make Kallen's basic intentions clear. Why is it, we should ask, that we appear as Utopians at Bay to a student as intimately familiar with our past and present, as deeply concerned with our future as Prof. Kallen? Rarely indeed has a book on Israel been written so much "from within" and yet so objectively. It deals with the methods and processes of absorption of immigrants, the Arab question, the place of religion, the relationship between Histadrut and State, the Army, education, in brief, with the efforts made, the processes going on, towards what he calls Israelization. What does this concept mean in Kallen's philosophy?

It means two things: it means orchestration of diversities rather than unification, and it means humanisation and flexibility rather than idealization and self-definition by principles.

Here, however, an essential paradox of our existence becomes evident: we hope that a (hitherto undefined) Israeli identity will emerge out of the sum total of activities and processes which the author calls "Israelization"; but to the extent that this identity is to grow into a living force capable of safeguarding our creative survival, we must overcome that very Utopianism on which, so he claims, Israel's existence is based. There is a serious warning, an educational appeal implied in this paradox, though Kallen prefers not to formulate it as such. (The fact that the book is written "with love and irony" rather than with prophetic pathos should certainly not make us underrate the importance of the message it conveys).

One of the expressions of Israel Utopianism is the hope and expectation that a unified system of patterns of thinking and acting will emerge as the result of organisational and educational manipulations. There is no doubt in the mind of those responsible for Israel's policy of absorption that the creation of a common level of functioning is not only realistic, but is also infinitely more important than the preservation of individual and group diversities, and that individual identities have to be sacrificed on the altar of national identity. Kallen considers this belief Utopian, as it relies on bureaucracy rather than on the human element.

Halutziut is another aspect of Israel's Utopianism. Here, too, it is the same disregard for the individual that explains why today the *halutziut*, in spite of their decisive impact on Israel's past and present, find themselves "at bay." An ideal which moves, as it were, from a moral to a merely intellectual level of consciousness, from a level of practical to a level of merely historical relevance, is liable to turn into a dangerous Utopia, dangerous because it may prevent a more meaningful and a more reality-related ideal from developing, and thus may indirectly contribute towards the emergence of a value-vacuum.

In the field of minority policy a specific type of Utopianism is again evident: learning Hebrew, observing the general laws, sporadically co-operating in some cultural or economic activity, while at the same time nurturing fears, longings and loyalties which are anchored beyond the frontiers of Israel, does not further the Israelization of the State's Arab minorities. Its place is taken by the vicious circle of non-identification (or, at best, of double loyalty), of resentment (or, "at best," fear and guilt), of suspiciousness on the part of the authorities, of discriminating treatment, and of still further weakened readiness for Israelization. Here, too, the Utopians who try to convince themselves that "time will do it" feel at bay when they are faced with a less encouraging reality.

Mr. Levine complains that Prof. Kallen excludes from his sympathies those "who look to a supernatural restoration of naturally restored Zion." I feel it is precisely in this distribution of sympathies that Kallen's position becomes clear: the Utopians in whose efforts Israel owes its existence are those who "mean to live it," in spite of reason and reality, not those who expect it "to come from above," as the result of their religious conformity. True, there is a great danger in every form of Utopianism, the danger that the Utopian's stubbornness may degenerate into rigidity and compulsiveness when he fails to realize that he has reached a deadlock and what it means to be "at bay." But whereas failure and despair may *force* upon the true Utopian the recognition of reality, messianistic certainty offers protection against the experience of deadlock and of despair.

Yours, etc.

PROF. CARL FRANKENSTEIN
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, April 10.

Stamp of the Week

The popularity of stamps depicting flowers continues undiminished. Series due for issue this month include three Israeli stamps to mark Memorial Day and the eleventh anniversary of the State. Spring flowers, anemone, cyclamen and narcissus, form the designs.

Three Luxembourg stamps publicize the flower show which opens at Mandorf-les-Bains on April 26. Their designs feature iris, hortensia and, on the 2.50-franc value, peony, all in their natural colours.

A.W. HILL

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HAIFA: 34 Rehov Herzl.

Variety of Mexican Painters On Show at Bezalel

THE exhibition "Mexican Paintings and Sculptures," opened last Saturday at the Bezalel Museum for a week only, contains 32 pictures and three sculptures presented by the artists to Israel. The general impression is that of a rather haphazard selection, ranging from full abstraction to the mural-poster style, generally associated with Mexican art, and from an almost straight imitation Rouault to impressionism and conservative landscape.

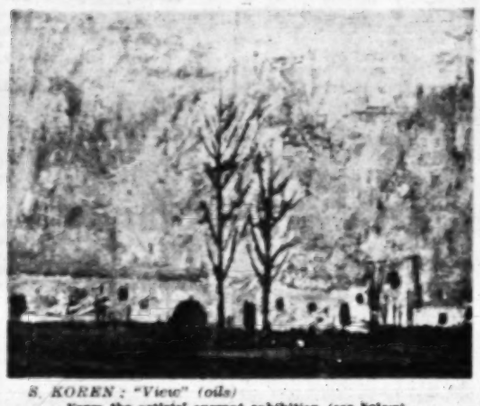
The most interesting work in the small collection is the abstract "Construction en vert et bleu" by Gunther Gerszo, which derives its inspiration from Aztec sculpture and indicates an original, specifically Mexican contribution. Only one other picture, "Xochipilli et le Dieu" by Carlos Merida, the rhythmic forms of which remind one of Emma Reyes, also reveals an intention to transpose the native heritage of the country into the terms of progressive art.

If we point out the strange scarecrow, "La possédée" by Jose Luis Cuevas, and the mysterious mythology of the "Harpies" by Leonora Carrington, we have about summed up the works of especial interest in this exhibition. The "Still-life" by Roberto Fernandez Balbuena could, however, also be mentioned as a pleasing piece of conservative painting, and the "Café" by Leonardo Nierman as an interesting experiment in colour.

Stylised Moses

Of the three sculptures, the bronze "Magda" by Ignacio Asunsolo is a competent piece, the granite "Figure" by Geles Cabrella a rather superficial simplification. However, even among the many versions of the Moses theme that a Jerusalem reviewer must see, one will remember that of Matias Goeritz— a worked log with a hole through the top, with two rough boards affixed on which the Commandments are indicated by nailheads.

To be sure, this exhibit whets one's appetite for contemporary Mexican Art, but by no means satisfies our interest. *Th. F. M.*



S. KOREN: "View" (oils)
From the artists' current exhibition (see below).

Exhibitions in Tel Aviv

Shlomo Koren

SHLOMO Koren is a young painter of promise (still in his twenties) who is now holding his first one-man exhibition at the Chamerinsky Gallery in Tel Aviv. He recently left the New Bezalel School after studying there for four years, and 18 months ago was awarded the first prize at the Young Painters Exhibition in Tel Aviv.

He is a sensitive painter who has his own particular way of looking at things, rather gloomy and dramatic, an effect underscored by his low-keyed palette with muted greens, browns and greys. He shows feeling for form and for the quality of paint. His tendency is to build his designs along horizontals interrupted at intervals by some perpendicular shapes; and if his subject is landscape, in which he seems to be particularly interested, then he usually organizes his canvas so that the eye is led backwards into the picture through one plane after another, as can be especially noted in his "View of Holland" and in the couple of paintings where wide sweeps of road lead up to buildings placed against the sky line.

Koren also shows half-a-dozen skilfully executed colour woodcuts, which include some originally-seen studies of animals and insects.

Arnold Daghani

THERE is another first one-man show at the Foyer Culturel of the French Embassy at 70 Yarkon St. Tel Aviv, where Arnold Daghani, a recent immigrant from Rumania, is showing a collection of his works. It is difficult to evaluate his stature from this very mixed collection of very small works displaying such a variety of influences and which, moreover, suffer from the lack of space to display them well. But Mr. Daghani is obviously a man of artistic talent who likes to explore many fields. The reviewer found the albums of drawings the most interesting part of the exhibition.

While inspiration may have come from Matisse and Picasso, Daghani is a clever and dexterous draughtsman who can express a great deal with economical means and can bring a world of fantasies before the viewer. (See illustration on Page III.)

S.W.

J. KORSONOGI: Watercolour composition.
From the exhibition "Modern Art in Israel" at the Jerusalem Artists House.

Stereophonic Records Crash U.S. Market

STEREOPHONIC gramophone records went on commercial sale in America early this year. They promise a revolution as profound as that brought by the long-playing record ten years ago. The American gramophone companies now agree that in two or three years, "stereo" will have 90 per cent of the market. Its present drawback is a simple one. It is ludicrously expensive.

The last phase of the revolution was completed by Dr. Harvey Fletcher of the Bell Telephone laboratories and Leopold Stokowski, of the Philadelphia Orchestra. They were looking for a way of improving the depth, naturalism and colour of recorded music and of creating the impression of the different location of the various instruments which, obvious to a blind man in a concert hall, is hidden in a conventional record or film track.

The final work was done in the basement of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. They used relays of the sound from the rehearsal rooms above. They created a maze of apparatus and invited 300 guests to the Academy's auditorium. The lights went out and from the dark stage there surged the great sound of the finale from *Goetterdaemmerung*. When the last note died away, the footlights came on to show an empty stage holding three loudspeakers. The orchestra had been playing before microphones in another room and the audience had been deceived.

To press home the point, there came the sound of a telephone in a corner of the stage and the audience followed with their eyes the sound of footsteps of a man crossing the stage to answer it. It was again an illusion. The technique was used for the first time in the soundtrack of the Disney film "Fantasia."

The new records have two parallel grooves in them and the pick-up arm has two needles. In a house the separate sounds are sent to separate loudspeakers which blend into an astonishing realism. You can get the impression of an express train rushing through the drawing room, though that is an entertainment that palls.

Within 12 months there will be some 2,000 new recordings available. They are proving less adventurous than were the long-playing titles. They promise a wide selection of Pathétiques, of Unfinisheds, of New Worlds and an infinity of Sheherazades. The old L.P.'s need not be discarded. They can still be played on a single loudspeaker with a different pickup.

(OVNB — Copyright)

Great Artists, Great Illustrators

THE Bezalel Museum has devoted its minor hall to a delightful little exhibition entitled "Great Artists as Illustrators," material drawn from some of its recent graphic acquisitions and set off by books from its library. There are some delightful drawings by Pascin for Cinderella, the best rendering of the Ugly Sisters one could imagine and some superb Chagalls that seem entirely Gogol and Chagall at the same time, a formidable achievement. Rouault is represented with his circus series that are more book plate illustrations. Yet all of these are complete compositions and works of art in themselves. On the other hand, the Picasso lithographs and Matisse drawings are more in the nature of embellishments and decorations of the texts. One feels that Picasso has not troubled too much with them, though he is always interesting. But don't miss the magnificent lithograph of his piping faun in the foyer.

A discriminating show of this standard, however modest in presentation, serves to remind us all of where our sights should be set. Unfortunately, it closes on Sunday.

M.R.

NEW ART QUARTERLY

עשרת עתון (Seasons of the Year), Art quarterly, P.O.B. 772, Tel Aviv, 60 pp. No subscription rates nor price per copy mentioned.

STENDHAL'S hedonistic advice, to enjoy the present, heads this new art quarterly which announces on its cover that it deals with architecture, interior decoration, fashions, art, aesthetics, landscaping, folklore, theatre, radio and cinema, seen "from the practical social interest and demand of the season."

And indeed its first number lives up to this ambitious programme by providing articles of an intelligent standard, frequently illustrated, on all these subjects. For good measure, a comprehensive article on citrus and a Yohanan Simon painting (for framing) are thrown in. If anything, the articles on interior decoration overlap and others tend to philosophize a little too much before getting down to the actual subject.

Nevertheless, "Seasons of the Year" is attractively produced and the advertising integrated often as a sideline on the reading material.

A periodical of this type in Hebrew should find a ready sale among *sabras* who are becoming increasingly conscious of the graces of life and, through lack of a journal handling these matters from the local standpoint, are otherwise compelled to seek answers to their questions in foreign magazines.

H.

Radio Review

'Village Leave' Disappoints

NATAN Shacham's play "Village Leave," opened promisingly but the end, both literally and figuratively proved abortive. In view of the general tendency of our authors to inject all sorts of external issues into plays dealing with Israel, it was refreshing to find an example which concentrated on a human relationship to which the Israel background was only incidental.

The initial build-up was interesting — notably the relationship between the female characters. The time of the story was the War of Independence and the events centred round the visit of a dead hero's girl-friend to his native village. Unfortunately the play, which started out on a psychological level, collapsed into melodramatics which miscarried. It might have got somewhere had it stayed on the level of mental conflict, but the only two items of action (a frustrated seduction and the abortion) were unconvincing and drained credence from the rest of the play. The character of the brother Dani, impressive in its *sabra* roughness on first appearance, underwent a metamorphosis which did not ring true, while the father was a stock—and unnecessary—figure.

There was nothing of particular interest from a radio aspect in the play; the production — once it had overcome an early enthusiasm for effects and overlong musical bridges — was adequate. The leading roles were well portrayed, notably Gila Almagor as Tamar and Aharon Shemi as Dan.

• • •

YA'AKOV ben Herzl turned up on Galei Zahal to present "A Flier's Day." It was not one of his better programmes. He started by explaining how difficult it was to produce yet another feature on the Air Force and said that he had done 50 shows on the subject (if this is true it is not fair to ask any more from him — there must be unexploited talent). He warned us that the broadcast might be dull. He was right.

It consisted almost entirely of a straight interview with a pilot. This was familiar material and it went on too long. Unfortunately Mr. Ben Herzl, who is an imaginative producer on many occasions, is an irritating interviewer. It is doubtless not his fault but his voice develops a rasping inquisitorial quality which is embarrassing to listen to. If the broadcasting service does not enable him to work through actors and announcers, they are doing him a disservice.

• • •

SOME of the recent public criticism of "Three in a Boat" was a fine tribute to its success. When nobody has any complaints it will be time to take it off the air. Last Saturday's version was enjoyable and could stand up to any entertainment programme over other radio stations. The concertos for tape recorder and piano were ingenious, although not too successful in execution. In the spoken parts, Dahn Ben Amotz towered as usual above his colleagues; his Sholem Aleichem parody was wonderful satire.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING

Yehoshua Bertonoff's 80th birthday feature (tonight at 8); Gershwin's piano concerto and Sibelius' Fourth Symphony (tonight at 9.15); Hemingway's "Old Man and the Sea" (tomorrow at 11.15); Gluck's "Armide" (tomorrow at 4.30); Modern Astronomy (first of series of talks, tomorrow at 6.)

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
482, 249, 38.8 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert. Rossini: "The Siege of Corinth," Overture; Woriszek: Symphony in D; Mendelssohn: Rondo Brillante for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Peter Katin); Tchaikowsky: "The Blue Bird"; Granados: Intermezzo from "Goyescas." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English and Swedish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bruckner: Symphony No. 5 in B-flat-major played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Hans Knappertsbusch. 6.10 Big questions to small children. 6.35 Records Collectors. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Portrait of an Artist" — Y. Bertonov — ed. by M. Ohad. 8.45 Fernando Corena (Bass-Buffo). 9.10 Our Political Front — talk. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Weber: Overture "Oberon," played by the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Eugen Jochum; Gershwin: Piano Concerto in F, played by Morton Gould and his Orchestra; Sibelius: Symphony No. 4 in A-minor, op. 63, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Anthony Collins. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Hebrew Tunes. 7.45 Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Antonio Bonporti: Concerto in D, op. No. 9; Vivaldi: Motet, for Soprano and Strings; Dallapiccola: Serenade for Orchestra. 9.30 Light Music. 10.00 "On Writers and Books," ed. by E. Hamenahem. 10.30 Popular Concert: Music by Chopin, arranged for Orchestra, played by the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra, conducted by Carmen Dragon. 11.15 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Stage & Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Gluck: "Armide" — Acts 1 & 2 (Conductor: Mario Rossi). 5.35 "Art and Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Mozart: Flute & String Quartet; Beethoven: Serenade for flute, violin & viola, op. 25, played by the Tel Aviv Quartet. 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz, by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Zechariah, Chaps. 11 & 12. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Talk by the Director of Kol-Yisrael Broadcasting: Service on the coming summer programmes. 9.25 New records of Light Music. 9.55 Concert by the Kol-Yisrael Orchestra: Tibor Serly: Rhapsody for Viola and Orchestra (First Performance): Soloist: Daniel Binyamini. Conductor: Arieh Zemanek; Shelomo Yoffe: Symphony No. 2 (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). 10.30 Music for Dancing. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 297.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Music from Movies. 6.30 "Baton Up."

7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian. 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Prokofieff & Mozart. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1066" — at your request. 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 Haydn: Concerto in G-major, for Violin & Orchestra. Soloist: I. Stern. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. The Weekly British Press. Students from Israel.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: **Today and Tomorrow:** 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): **Today:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 For children. 7.00 News Commentary. 7.15 Light Music. 10.00 Melodies of the Masters—Classical Favourites. 10.30 Continental Cabaret. 11.00 News.

Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 12.30 "Life with the Lyons". 1.30 News. 4.30 Melodies and Memories. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.50 Latin American Mood, with Nat Kind Cole. 11.00 News.

• ON-SIL •
Jerusalem, 2nd Week
Samuel Goldwin's
WUTHERING HEIGHTS
Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon, David Niven
No complimentary tickets

TOURISTS:
Join MAYOR LEVANON, Tel Aviv CHIEF RABBI UNTERMAN and Other Leading Israel Personalities at a
Special Second Seder for Tourists
Thursday, April 23 at
Z.O.A. HOUSE, TEL AVIV
This Seder is an Official Event of the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of Tel Aviv.
Service conducted by Cantor WILKOMIRSKY and an Israel all-male choir, under the Direction of MARTIN WHITE.
Seder Presented Under Joint Auspices of Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv Municipality and the Government Tourist Corporation.
PLACE RESERVATIONS WITH Z.O.A. HOUSE, Tel. 81141/2, 88885; Govt. Tourist Corporation, Tel. 82266.

ROUND THE SHOWS IN HAIFA

Humanity in Dutch 17th Century Drawings

IN any gallery drawings are overshadowed by the splendour of oils — to such a degree that it is a great advantage to have the Dutch 17th century drawings from the recent Tel-Aviv exhibition hung in their own right at the Museum of Modern Art. The study of their special traits should render the contemporary oils easier to grasp in their essentials.

The various schools are represented, perhaps that of Amsterdam the most fully with its emphasis on the architectural in every sense, from buildings (the dignity of Schellink's "Amsterdam Old Town Hall" and the mathematical detail of Van der Heyden's "Row of Houses") to the spirit of the line of masts of Storck's "Beach" and Van Huysum's flowers. So too the humanity typified by Lieven's "Portrait of C.D. Cool" recurs in the animals of Paulus Potter.

The schools likewise overlap. Van Hoogstraten's "Jacob's Blessing" (Dordrecht School), which is less Biblical than the realism of a peasant dying amid his weeping family, connects with Rembrandt's "Esau Selling his Birthright" (Amsterdam School), the depiction of an everyday hard-headed business transaction. Hobbema's landscape (Amsterdam School) goes back to Jacob van Ruisdael's "Ruined Bridge" (Haarlem School). And there still remain the Hague, Delft, Leiden and Utrecht Schools, not to mention the Italianizers (of whom I preferred the imaginative Begin and Both) and the later Troost and Verkolje verging into the 18th century.

This overlapping at every point gives the Dutch 17th century a unity which comprehensively expresses Average Man. You find it in the drawings already cited, in Ruisdael's wide skies and low landscapes set in an eternal Sabbath calm, in the jollity of Van Ostade and the more boisterous "Country Fair" of his pupil, Dusart.

Magnificent Rembrandt

But it will be hard to find the man who seeks the infinity that lies over the horizon. The Rembrandt "Tobias Cured of His Blindness" is magnificent; that emptiness to the left represents the supernatural of the angel's presence; the relative size of the figures enhances the grandeur of the scene; nevertheless the effect is more sublime and within experience than metaphysical. Roghman's "The House at Merwve" echoes sadness, but the building, the work of Man, precludes melancholy. Waterloo's two landscapes (Utrecht School) impart depth, although the buildings are brought straight into the foreground. Happiest, basking peacefully, is Mullier's "Old Building"; bushes and house seem to flow rhythmically, counter to the direction of the stream; and the whole is suffused by a shimmering light. The lack of desire in these drawings to probe further than is encompassed by the human character makes for the immense steadiness and feeling of something akin to us all.

ART CRITICS TO MEET IN BRAZIL

ISRAEL will be represented by the art critic, Dr. Haim Gamzu, at the International Congress of the International Association of Art Critics, to take place from September 17 to 24 at the City of Brasilia, the new capital of Brazil.

Internationally renowned critics and architects, such as Sir Herbert Read, Lionello Venturi, André Malraux, Willy Grohmann, Rene Hugyhem James, Johnson Sweeney, Mies van der Rohe, Raymond Cogniat, Siegfried Giedion, Sir William Holford, have promised to be present at the Congress.

The Congress will be at the same time as the Fifth Biennial of Sao Paolo and will also coincide with the inauguration of the Museum of Modern Art of Rio de Janeiro.

YUGOSLAV FOLK ART

THE Haifa Ethnological Museum is showing a most attractive exhibition of Yugoslav Folk Art, drawn principally from the Reitler Collection (Serbian and Albanian women's apparel, both rural and urban) and enlarged by loans from other collectors (rugs, bags, embroidery, women's apparel, coffee sets etc.).

The silver filigree set with coloured stones recalls our own Yemenite work; the brightly coloured handbags resemble those seen in Greece. But then the Balkans, traversed by invaders from every direction and eventually absorbing them, have always been a melting pot of styles. Hence the vividness of their handicrafts and hence also the tantalizing difficulty of ascribing sources.

True to the book, the rural objects are more mathematical in their patterns, being based on the lozenge in whole or in part as a triangle. Meeting a wine-red linen tunic, one wonders whether it does not betoken a Byzantine origin. The various cruciforms which may be universal again reflect the problem of derivations. The only properly figurative rural design I noticed was in the yellow flowers of a leather head decoration and the possible conception of the bowl of flowers on one of the hand-bags.

To find the figurative, one must look among the urban section, especially among the silk and cotton ornamental towels. Here one meets repeat brown peacocks with pink tails and suspicious-looking pink hens, while on another, four primitively delineated lions are symmetrically arranged. Flowers are in evidence, developed in one instance at least into complicated arabesques. It is noticeable that, whereas the rural designs generally keep their colours more subdued, the Albanian even more than the Serbian, the urban articles tend towards non-naturalistic colours not automatically associated with the figures, which often break out into a life of their own.

Design Controls Colour

In the countryside which produced these crafts, design controls colour; in the towns, colour and design are two separate factors working in combination. Looking at this Folk Art, so predominantly peasant like all Folk Arts, where the towns which practise it have not yet acquired a specific identity, we are already present at the birth of polyphony.

H.

Ira Arbitman

IRA Arbitman, who is having her first one-man show at the Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel, is a realist with an emphatic sense of composition which might at times be softer. Among her gouaches, the arrangement of "Harbour" is good and the colour tends to the expressionist, while, because of her forthright style, the strongest part of "Flowers" lies in the foreground chair and table edge.

I think she is right in concentrating her display on the soft block woodcuts, for, here, the black and white medium, even when tinted, allows the fullest rein to her qualities. Examples are numerous — "Head," thrust forward, almost brutal in its lines; "Venice" with the focal lamp post and the lighting effect in the blank areas; "The New and the Old" with its well-spaced buildings and slight angular effect; the intimacy of "Acre Café"; the two panels of "Girl with Basket" and "Acre"; and lastly the starkly pictorial contrasts of horizontal window bars and vertical plants in "Composition."

Her three mosaics, in the now customary grey and brown, are quite competent. My choice goes to the flying storks of No. 1.

H.

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Tomorrow at 7.30 — 9.45
Sun., Mon., Tues. at 7.15—9.30
The troubled life of Vienna's Waltz King
DER EWIGE WALZER
(Immortal Waltz)
Mats.: Fri., Sun., at 11 a.m.
Sun., Mon., Tues., at 4 p.m.:
The Golden Hawk.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
Starting Saturday, April 18, 1959
TEL-AVIV Cinema
3rd and Last Week
The Brilliant Satire of JACQUES TATI
"The French Charlie Chaplin"
MON ONCLE
(MY UNCLE)
Today at 3 Weekdays
Sat. Night: 7.15, 9.30
3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY 15th Week
A new Kaye's here
DANNY KAYE
CURD JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID 4th Week
High-spirited entertainment in enchanting colour
OPERNBALL
Directed by Ernst Marischka with SONIA ZIEMANN
ADRIAN HOVEN
HANS MOSER
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 26957
2nd Week
Splendidly different ... brilliantly acted.
Frank Sinatra—Natalie Wood
Tony Curtis
KINGS GO FORTH
3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

EDEN
Farid el-Atrash, Samia Gamal
Ismayil Yassin
I LOVE YOU
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

ESTHER 3rd Week
LESLIE CARON
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in M.G.M.'s Musical Film Version of Colette's Novel
GIGI

HOD 2nd Week
Tel. 26226
Disengoff Passage
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA
YVES MONTAND
THE LAW
3.30, 7.15 & 9.30
Adults only

CINEMA GAT
2nd Week
LUISE ULRICH
HANS NILSEN
in the laugh-packed comedy
DIE LIEBE FAMILIE
3.30, 7.15, 9.15
CINEMA MAXIM
4th Week
ROBERT TAYLOR
VIVIAN LEIGH
WATERLOO BRIDGE
Non-stop matinees
10, 12, 2, 9
GIPSY COLT

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
The Wonderland of Nature
ROOF OF JAPAN
Cannes Festival Prize

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
Iron men in iron monsters!
VICTOR MATURE
LEO GENN
TANK FORCE
(NO TIME TO DIE)
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

OPHIR
Paramount presents
More than a story of love — A Story of Life!
SOPHIA LOREN
ANTHONY QUINN
The Black Orchid
VistaVision

ORION
RITA HAYWORTH
DEBORAH KERR
DAVID NIVEN
(who won an "Oscar" for his performance in this picture)
BURT LANCASTER
WENDY HILLER
Separate Tables
Only once in a lifetime — such a cast — such a story...
A motion picture no one will want to miss! One of the year's finest achievements!

PEER
Rehov Yirmiyahu
Buses 1 — 4 — 5
ZERO HOUR
Tension greater than "The High and the Mighty"
DANA ANDREWS
LINDA DARNELL
STERLING HAYDEN

SHDEROTH Cinema,
11th Week
Evening perf.: 7.15 — 9.15
WILD IS THE WIND
Anna Magnani, Anthony Quinn
For Adults only.
Mats.: Walt Disney's "The Living Desert"

TAMAR
Special Passover Programme
For young and old:
The world-famous Russian
Durov Circus
The ideal family entertainment
Mats. continuously from 10a.m.
Evening: 7.15 — 9.15

TCHELET 2nd Week
LES GIRLS
KAY KENDALL
GENE KELLY
Continuous matinees 10.30 — 5.30:
Tom and Jerry Festival

YARON
ANNE BAXTER
DANA ANDREWS
FARLEY GRANGER
ERICH VON STROHEIM
In a World War II Story
Armored Attack

ZAMIR Cinema, Tel Aviv
8th Week
the bubbling French comedy
SPRING IN PARIS
French Cancan, Rock n'-Roll, Strip Tease — lots of fun and gaiety
Agfacolour — Adults Only

Haifa Cinemas
Performances starting Saturday, April 18, 1959

ATZMON Tel. 3008
THE BADLANDERS
Cinemascope and Colour
ALAN LADD
ERNST BORGNINE

MIRON Tel. 3003
4th Week
at 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.:
The Brothers Karamazov
FOR ADULTS ONLY

GAL OR Tel. 4567
LES AVENTURES DE TILL L'ESPIEGLE
(The Adventures of Till Eulenspiegel)
with GERARD PHILIPPE
2 Perfs.: at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

PEER Tel. 2232
3rd Week
Evening performances at 6.45 and 9 p.m.
MARINA VLADY
ODILE VERSOIS
in the great emotional drama hit
TOI LE VENIN
(My Sister — A She-Devil)
French dialogue
English subtitles
Matinees at 3.30 p.m. only:
BUSH CHRISTMAS
Exciting story of child detectives

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd Week
RAY MILLAND
the crook who became a commando in M.G.M.'s new, exciting hit
The Safecracker
Cinemascope

ARMON Tel. 4848
The film every father should see
PADRE E FIGLI
(FATHERS AND SONS)
VITTORIO DE SICA
MARCELLO MASTROIANNI
ANTONELLA LUALDI

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues.:
OKLAHOMA
GORDON MACRAE
GLORIA GRAHAME
Technicolor
Owing to length of film 2 perfs.: at 6.30 and 9 p.m.
Thursday night:
ARABIAN NIGHTS
in Arabic
MARIA MONTEZ — SABU
2 perfs.: at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81868
For your Holiday:
Side-splitting laughter in court
BROTHERS IN LAW
IAN CARMICHAEL
RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH
JILL ADAMS
2 perfs.: at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd Week
MARLON BRANDO
VIVIAN LEIGH
in the great film
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Owing to its length, performances will start at 3.30, 6.45 & 9 p.m. sharp

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd Week
A Night to Remember
with KENNETH MORE
Owing to its length, performances will start at 3.30, 6.45 & 9.10 p.m. sharp

MORIAH Tel. 81477
GENE KELLY
TAMARA TOUMANOVA
Invitation to The Dance
in Technicolor
2 perfs.: at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2856
JAMES STEWART
KIM NOVAK
in Alfred Hitchcock's
VERTIGO
Vistavision and Technicolor
FOR ADULTS ONLY
No reductions

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturdays: 6.45 & 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45
Starting Saturday, April 18, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829
4th Week
LA CHATTE
(THE CAT)
Francoise Arnoul — Bernard Wicki
English, Hebrew subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M.'s Happiest Show in Town!
Dannye Kaye & Pier Angeli
MERRY ANDREW
4 Performances daily:
10.30 a.m., 3.30, 6.45, 9.45 p.m.

ORION Tel. 3914
Gino Cervi, Antonella Lualdi
in the most tender of love stories
NON C'E AMORE PIU GRANDE
For adults only
Matinees:
DAN AND SA'ADIA

ORNA Tel. 4733
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
Stewart Granger
Barbara Rush
Anthony Steele
In the adventurous true to life story of
HARRY BLACK AND THE TIGER

RON Cinema Tel. 3104
PILLAR OF FIRE
with
Yitzhak Shilo, Nehama Hendel
Larry Mentand and others
Morning matinees at 10.30
The Kid From Brooklyn
with Danny Kaye
in Technicolor
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
Incognito
Eddie Constantine

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
A great novel becomes an exciting screen experience:
LE ROUGE ET LE NOIR
(The Red and the Black)
In magnificent colour
Gerard Philipe
Danielle Darrieux
Mats. Double Feature:
1. Black Lash
2. Invaders from Mars

ZION HALL
Belinda Lee, Jacques Sernas
Massimo Girotti
A passionate love story... Spectacular action, thrills and excitement
APHRODITE
— The Goddess of Love
In Cinemascope—Technicolor
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.
King Creole

TEL-OR Tel. 3570
2nd Week
LE MIROIR A DEUX FACES
one of the greatest French pictures
with
Michele Morgan — Bourvil
Steiner Film
For adults only

Commencing Saturday, April 18, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
Karam Mahmoud
Shoshoko Suleiman Nazib
and the Lis-Lin Dancers
in a laugh packed musicomedy
Man of Distinction
Today, Fri., last showing at 3 p.m.:
MARJORIE MORNINGSTAR

STUDIO Tel. 4055
The Picture for all ages
PUENKTCHEN UND ANTON
Today, Friday at 3p.m.:
THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

Following its great success in Europe, the second part of Clochemerle — now in Israel
Le Chomeur de Clochemerle
FERNANDEL
The hilarious adventures of a sworn bachelor and good-for-nothing — and what became of him!
Israel Premiere
Zaron
Adults only

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, April 17, 1959

FOUR years ago the main issue in the election campaign was the popular demand for a higher standard of living after a prolonged period of austerity. At the forthcoming elections the central theme will, however, be the ability to maintain the present standard of living, and the economic reforms required to prevent its decline.

THE PRAISE OF PRICE

The general outline of the action necessary to that end — such as increased savings, expanded exports, a curb on private and public services, balanced budgets and more selective investments — has been clarified to such an extent that it may be considered common ground for all the parties that have cared to present the public with coherent programmes, even though catchy slogans of the wishful kind are still freely launched, partly in the hope of attracting undecided votes, and partly in order to make use of the pre-election mood for attaining some quite limited and concrete objectives.

On the other hand, there is as yet no unanimity as regards the policies to be pursued in order to produce the required effects. Some quarters hail the devaluation of the pound as a panacea, while others — including the major protagonists of the present Government policy — regard the maintenance of the current rate of exchange as both possible and highly advisable for a long period to come. Full employment is authoritatively held a pillar of economic and social stability and a pre-requisite for absorbing immigration (in fact, as a precondition for attracting immigrants) but there are also advocates of a tougher line in this respect, in order to prune redundant labour and to raise industrial morale and efficiency. Various schools of planning are still fighting against defenders of private enterprise (orthodox and new converts), and of late the sacrosanct principle of credit control has come under fire.

This readiness to reconsider accepted tenets and to try to blaze trails is visibly spreading, which augurs well for the elasticity of future policy-making. However, in this field, too, a more thorough discussion of the problems would perhaps result in narrowing the range of differences by evolving some commonly accepted basic principles.

One such principle that has hitherto been held in rather low esteem is objective pricing, i.e. letting the prices of goods and services be fixed as far as possible on the basis of respective real costs — assessed in a comprehensive way so as to include all the relevant overheads, development expenditure and allocations necessary for ancillary investments — with a minimum of administrative interference, levelling out and cross-subsidization.

In an age of monopolies, industrial combines and state controls, it has become customary to disregard the intrinsic connection between price and cost, indeed, to overlook the vital role of prices in regulating the flow and distribution of economic resources, on the assumption that in any case everything can be rectified by fiscal means (subsidies, surcharges, etc.), credits and generally by that cure-all — planning. But whatever the theoretical merits of that approach, practical experience has shown that bureaucracy is much too heavy-handed to carry out effectively that crucial redistributive role, and that excessive reliance upon it leads to damaging distortions and to a general decline of economic discipline. To be sure, the situation has markedly improved in this respect in the wake of gradual decontrol, but much remains to be done to make our economy price and cost-conscious, and thus put an end to that unconscious waste of resources which is both bigger and more dangerous than any deliberate overspending, private or public. The prices of quite a number of goods and services are still directly controlled and partly subsidized: milk, bread, tires, fertilizers, bus fares and railway transport, among others, though there is no reason why Israel consumers should not pay the full cost, or why millions of pounds of state revenue should be diverted to these subsidies from productive investments.

In other cases, such as electric power and irrigation water, depreciation and interest charges are too low. Most industries still dispense with the accumulation of sufficient funds to replace capital passing the responsibility for provision of investment funds to the Development Budget. Even in such a clear-cut case as old-age insurance the accumulated reserve is gradually being eaten up, and a subsidy of IL4.5m. has been included in the current ordinary budget instead of raising the premiums to actuarial levels.

If all these and similar economic defects could be corrected, a good deal of our *malaise* would disappaer.

Economic News from Abroad

German "People's" Shares

● The first issue of "people's shares" in West Germany has succeeded beyond expectations. DM30m. worth of stocks have been over-subscribed to such an extent that allocations may have to be made by lot. The Preussag, a publicly-owned mining and steel company, will thus have been transformed into a private company with a widely scattered shares ownership, and the Government plans to denationalize all industrial and business property at present owned and run by the State by similar procedures within the next few years, including such giant and highly successful enterprises as the Volkswagen Works.

The people's shares are ordinary stocks, which can be brought and sold on the stock exchange. However, so far they have been issued, in small denominations, to two categories of persons only: workers and employees of the enterprise in question, and persons with an annual family income of less than DM16,000 (ca. IL4,600.) Further, in order to prevent their concentration in a few wealthy hands, original subscribers are offered a bonus of 20 per cent on their capital outlay over and above the annual dividends if they deposit the shares with a bank for five years. Moreover, the German Banks have entered into a gentleman's agreement not to lend a hand to bids for acquiring the shares at prices above market quotations in order to gain some controlling interest. If the experiment succeeds, West Germany should by the mid-sixties combine large-scale industrialism with a "property-owning democracy."

Mess in Indonesia

● Some progress is reported in implementing Indonesia's Five-Year Plan, launched in Java in 1956, but it is meeting with great difficulties due to rebellions on other islands and to the general inflation. The government budget shows a big deficit, and the commercial rate of exchange of the Indonesian rupiah is little more than half its official rate. Since the cancellation of the licence of the Dutch K.P.M., which operated a regular transport service among Indonesian's thousands of islands, there is an acute shortage of shipping space, freights have risen, and internal communications have considerably deteriorated. Capital projects also lag behind schedule. A cement factory built in East Java with an Eximbank loan has begun functioning, but a big sugar mill completed last year by East German engineers has not yet been put on steam. Of the two hydro-electric projects which were to produce 2.4m. k.w. of electricity by 1961, the one in West Java is so little advanced that it cannot start work before 1964, while the other, in north Sumatra, exists as yet mainly on paper. Meanwhile the employment problem grows ever more serious due to the rapid population increase — about 700,000 a year in Java alone — and to a tremendous migration to the cities which has not been accompanied by substantial industrialization. The government would like to get foreign loans or attract private capital for developing the country's resources, but it is meeting with difficulties due to the strength of the Communist party, which undermines confidence in the existing regime.

Belgium's Investment Drive

● In an effort to overcome its economic recession, Belgium is about to start an investment incentive programme with a special eye to American manufacturers looking for a central base in the emerging European Common Market. The programme will provide new investors with loans at an interest rate as low as one per cent, ready-built plants at low rents, a five-year waiver on real-estate taxes, and accelerated depreciation rates for plant and equipment. In several areas additional incentives will be offered by local authorities.

Nigerian Stock Issue

● The first public stock offering in West Africa has taken place in Nigeria, where 175,000 £1 shares of the State-owned Industrial Development Corporation have been issued to the public. They were all taken up, and more are expected to be issued later on. Ghana plans similar issues by State-owned industrial corporations.

Submarine Tankers Needed

● The rush for oil and gas permits in the Arctic areas of Canada is still lively. Since it started four months ago, applications for 72,000,000 acres have been submitted, all of it in the ice-covered archipelago that stretches from Baffin and Ellesmere Islands to Banks Island, the most northerly request being for a site only 700 miles from the North Pole. Though aerial surveys have indicated that oil and natural gas might be found there, little is known about the area either geologically or geographically, and the only method of transporting the crude — or gas — would be in submarine tankers which have not yet been designed.

Creating Algerian Industry

● While Algeria's political future is hanging fire, plans are being prepared for its large-scale industrial development along the lines laid down in General de Gaulle's programme. Small factories are being built to meet local needs, such as bricks for the building industry, or to treat local minerals, and several major projects are under consideration, including textile and manufacturing plants, a 500,000-ton steel plant at Bone, a 2,000,000-ton oil refinery at Algiers and a subsidiary of the Renault company. According to an official report, industrial investments may amount to $3m. this year and may well rise rapidly. Main incentives for attracting investments to Algeria are cheap energy from the Hassi r'Mel gas field in the coastal plain and considerable government tax rebates and cheap development loans. The payment of social security charges by the government and the granting of a special subsidy for additional jobs created are also being considered.

Marked Shifts In Diamond Exports

By Our Economic Editor

ISRAEL'S diamond exports, which reached $32.6m. in 1957 (an advance of $8m. over 1956), decreased somewhat in 1958 under the impact of the world trade recession, but the drop was only three per cent ($1m.), and figures for the first months of 1959 indicate a markedly rising trend.

In fact the decline was almost entirely confined to the U.S. market, which absorbed 17 per cent less than in the previous year (in all $13.2m.), but the U.S. no longer accounts for the bulk of the diamond sales as was the case before 1955, and her share in total sales has gradually declined to 42 per cent (though some shipments to other countries may eventually be re-exported there). On the other hand, Switzerland has gradually increased her share to 16 per cent of the total (over $5m. in 1958) and another 13 per cent ($4m.) were accounted for by the Far Eastern countries (Hongkong and Singapore). An important shift in 1958 was a 40-per cent decline in exports to Belgium — largely for re-export to other markets. These fell to $3.8m., while exports to most other European countries—Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Denmark — doubled, reaching $2.5m. in 1958.

The above export figures do not, however, reflect the aggregate output of the Israel diamond industry, for they refer only to diamonds sold, while contract work — i.e. polishing raw diamonds for foreign firms — now accounts for the greater part of the industry's turnover and is the mainstay of all the new factories established in the new development areas, which have not yet been able to set up their own sales organizations abroad. Of the $25.5m. of raw diamonds imported in 1958, imports under processing contracts amounted to $12.8m. i.e. exactly one half.

Purchases from Syndicate

Purchases from the Diamond Syndicate accounted for over 25 per cent of the total supply of raw diamonds in 1958 (i.e. one half of the diamonds imported on own account) instead of 20 per cent in the preceding year, as producers were anxious to make use of the quotas put at their disposal despite their marketing difficulties, while purchases from other sources dropped by almost a quarter. The added value averaged 25 per cent of the worth of imported diamonds for the contract work, and 32 per cent for production on own account. The respective amounts computed per carat of diamonds imported were $8.7 and $10 for contract and own account production. The sum total of value added on the basis of 1958's raw diamond imports would be $7.2m. in the current year.

WRONG ANSWERS FROM BRAINS

A number of American companies that had installed electronic computers in place of clerks and other staff are hurriedly switching back to the old-fashioned methods. The machines have been producing the wrong answers.

The fault has not been with the machines but with the managements, who have not appreciated that electronic computers need highly skilled operators. The claims that computers "will do all your work in a fraction of the time" are proved true only if the work is first "programmed" by skilled staff in such a way that the machine can cope with it.

The extra cost of the skilled operators is often forgotten when a company reckons the cost of installing a computer. Proper accounting would have shown that for a number of smaller firms this was not economic.

MESSERSCHMITT TO MAKE U.S. FIGHTERS

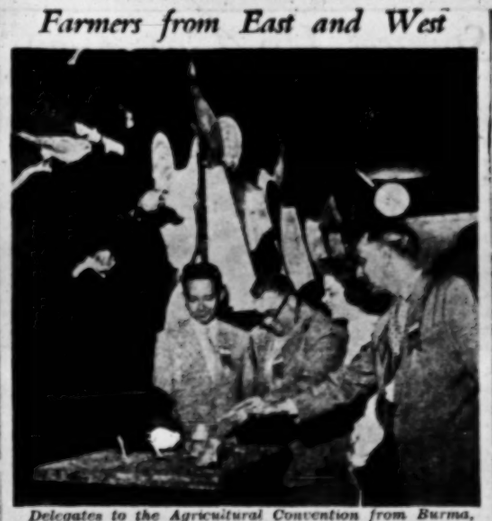
WILLY Messerschmitt, Hitler's crack plane designer, is to make a comeback in big-time aircraft production building the Lockheed F-104 Starfighter, the world's fastest operational interceptor.

The Bonn Government has closed a deal with Lockheed for 300 Starfighters. The Luftwaffe will buy 75 finished aircraft from Lockheed and build the remaining 225 under licence in Germany.

All 225 Starfighters are to be turned out by the Heinkel-anteed by, the Government" which since the recent death of Ernst Heinkel has been taken over entirely by Messerschmitt.

It is ironical that Messerschmitt, who gave Hitler the world's first operational jet aircraft, should now be relying on an American aircraft to pu him on his feet. *(NANA)*

Farmers from East and West



Delegates to the Agricultural Convention from Burma, England and India are shown around the Agricultural Exhibition at Beit Dagon by an Israel student.

Photo by Braun

Sugar Beet Factory Doubles Output

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Pri-Sukar factory in Ramat Gan, which has set its 1959 production target at 7,900 tons of sugar, double last year's output, claims that it has achieved international production norms.

Mr. I. Yuval, Manager of Pri-Sukar, told *The Jerusalem Post* that his plant will produce eight to nine tons of refined sugar from every 100 tons of beet. This, he claimed, would raise the level of the local plant and its production methods to international standards.

The plant's management also claims that intensive research into refining methods, which it has carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, has further reduced the percentage of impurities in the finished product.

Bank Leumi Criticizes Credit Controls

By Our Economic Editor

OF all our financial institutions the Bank Leumi is the only one whose annual report contains — besides relevant information and statistics — comment on developments in the field of credit, and the obvious pertinence of its remarks is increased by their technical competence and non-partisan approach.

In analyzing the monetary expansion that took place in the past year, the report shows that while the total money supply increased by 12 per cent in the first five months of 1958 (as against 11 per cent during the whole of 1957), the rate of increase eased to five per cent during the subsequent six months, while in December there was a drop of over two per cent. The report comments that this "cyclical" phenomenon, which was also witnessed in previous years (due perhaps to the incidence of agricultural seasons or to regular Treasury activities), is connected with "a certain rigidity" of our credit system. For the role played by cash in the Israel economy has declined over the last few years from an average 43.4 per cent of the total money supply in 1956 to 38 per cent in December 1958, and a bigger part of the monetary transactions is now carried out through banks. However, the banks cannot correct their liquidity position by expanding and contracting credits parallel with the movements of demand deposits, because no rediscount facilities are put at their disposal for this purpose and because an increasing part of the total credit volume is now "directed" by the selective credit control of the central bank.

"The compensatory function required from time to time by the... cyclical movements must therefore be borne almost entirely by those credits of which the banks may dispose freely, subject to the ceiling fixed by the central bank for each individual bank. This ceiling has remained almost unchanged for many years, while the above movements relate to constantly growing amounts," the report goes on.

In addition, the drop in the money supply that took place in December seems to have been mainly caused by deliberate actions on the part of the Treasury, which slowed up spending in order to reduce the Government's debt to the Bank of Israel at the end of the year. Another cause is said to be the window-dressing operations of most banks (though the Bank Leumi professes not to take part in such operations). The resulting credit squeeze was, therefore, largely artificial and useless:

"The central bank has, so far, felt no need to intervene in such arrangements by banks, or to neutralize their effects by monetary measures. The question remains whether the banking system might not at least be protected by compensatory central bank action against any sudden movements arising from the financial dispositions of the Treasury."

On another point, too, the report minces no words in criticizing the policies of the Bank of Israel:

"In the field of documentary credits... the activities of the banks have in recent years been curtailed through the fact that the central bank has concentrated in its hands the opening of letters of credit for all Government departments — a practice which is not usual in countries with a well-developed banking system, especially when not limited to army imports or to very large commodity transactions between governments."

Greater Rediscounts

While this comment doubtless reflects the particular resentment of commercial banks, it is also of general interest, because reducing the volume of foreign transactions handled by the banks inevitably lessens their capacity to act in case of need as vehicles for attracting private credits from abroad.

On the other hand, the report points out, the prevailing system of credit control tends to lessen the intimate connection between the client and his bank, because

"the exclusion of credits considered essential to the economy from liquidity regulations is becoming the central bank's main instrument of selective credit control. Since, however, such exclusion is, under existing regulations, limited to only 20 per cent of those deposits of each individual bank which are subject to liquidity regulations, this technique occasionally leads to the direction of business to one credit institution or another without consideration for existing business connections."

The report seems implicitly to advocate the greater use of rediscounts, which are at present "applied solely to agricultural credits and to the financing of crude oil imports" and have receded both in importance and in absolute amounts.

The bank's balance sheet for the end of 1958 reveals some trends that differ from those of previous years. While "cash in hand and balances with the Bank of Israel and other banks" increased by 22 per cent (against 45 per cent in 1957), advances, bills discounted and other credits from own means expanded by 24 per cent (compared with 10 per cent in the previous year). In fact, of the IL55m. rise in the public's deposits, only IL19m. were added to the cash reserve, and another IL4.5m. to balances with banking correspondents, while the greater part (IL23m.) was absorbed by credit expansion.

Government Credits

Government deposits, and credits financed by them, increased by 22 per cent, but the total volume of credits financed by the Treasury and the Bank of Israel (by way of rediscount) did not change appreciably (IL100.5m. as against IL98.2m.), and their share in the aggregate volume of credit handled by the bank has decreased.

However, the amount of credits which the bank could grant at its free discretion even from its own means has continued to decline due to the intensified application of selective credit regulations. As an example, the report cites that 70 per cent of the bank's agricultural credits were granted within the central bank's selective control.

A new trend is the considerable increase in the bank's securities holdings. Moreover, while "securities of, or guaranteed by, the Government" rose from IL11m. to IL16m., other securities — mainly unquoted — jumped up from IL0.8m. to IL3.4m. Needless to say, these shifts have largely been caused by the amended credit regulations introduced at the beginning of 1958 and by the gradual strengthening and expansion of the local stock market (due to the continuing influx of restitution funds and to last year's reform in provident fund investment regulations). And more shifts in the customary pattern may be expected in the current year.

The table below summarizes the main figures of the bank's balance sheets in the past few years.

BANK LEUMI'S BALANCE SHEETS

IL.m.	1956	1957	1958
Private deposits	174	210	265
Government deposits	75	76	91
Rediscounts	16	32	15
Cash and bank balances	74	100	123
Securities	13	12	20
Advances, loans and bills discounted	163	175	212
Guarantees, acceptances, confirmed documentary credits	70	79	64
Capital and reserves	5.3	5.6	5.9

Stocks and Commodities

Mixed Trend in Tel Aviv

TRENDS were not uniform on the Tel Aviv Stock exchange this week. In the linked bonds section prices were mainly somewhat friendlier, particularly on Wednesday when some demand for dollar-linked helped some of the Housing bonds. Local Authorities, Keren Hayesod and Igrot to reach better levels. On the other hand, Defence bonds, Palestine Electric and Rassco Bonds were slightly lower than a week earlier. The market is probably under the influence of the present General Mortgage Bank flotation and the envisaged issue of the IL10m. each of Igrot and Keren Hayesod bonds.

The ordinary shares hardened somewhat, with P.I.L.-D.C., Ata, Kurdaneh, Palestine Potash, Palestine Cold Storage and Delek slightly higher than a week ago. Bank Leumi shares advanced by 12 points during the week, while Palestine Electric Second Prefs advanced by 10 points during the week.

In London the latest quotation for the Bank Leumi shares was 5/6, and for Palestine Electric second Preferred nine shillings.

On the "curb" Savings Bonds were better. Israel Oil Prospectors were in some demand at around IL3 and the Loan stood at around 135 per cent. On the other hand, Naphtha shares dropped to 95 per cent (100 a week ago).

Wall Street Fluctuates

THE possibility of further Federal Reserve Board moves to restrict credit tended to offset favourable business news on Wall Street during most of last week, but the market turned better at the beginning of this week. Profit-taking slackened and buying developed. The tone of the market was mainly set by a few specialities.

Last week's warning for caution in the low-priced speculative shares had only a temporary effect, although the President of the Stock Exchange was followed by the Chairman of the S.E.C. and several brokerage houses.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 607.76 on April 13, as against 610.34 a week earlier, and for 20 rails 164.21 against 162.62.

LONDON ACTIVE

THE London stock markets had another active week. Although the budget concessions were up to most expectations, a considerable volume of profit-taking developed in industrials. Buyers adopted a wait-and-see policy and were more selective in their buying. The £115m. issue of the Hawker-Siddeley 5.3 per cent Convertible Debentures was dealt at a premium of 3¾ per cent. Gold shares were favoured on reports of further American purchases, while oil shares were erratic and irregular.

Reuters daily index on gilt-edged was 76.1 on April 13 after 76.4 a week earlier; industrials stood at 272.1, as against 274.2.

OIL SHARES WEAK IN PARIS

NERVOUSNESS was apparent on the Paris stock exchange following reports of Iraqi plans to nationalize the 23¾ per cent share of the Compagnie francaise des Petroles in the I.P.C. The CFP's shares dropped some four per cent, or 2,000 francs, but recovered later. Other oil shares weakened in sympathy.

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Hamashbir's Role Re-Examined

By Our Economic Correspondent

NOW that Solel Boneh is split up, many Histadrut leaders take it for granted that Hamashbir Hamercazi and Tnuva have also grown too large and too diversified. It is suggested that a separate organization be created for each of the kinds of produce that Tnuva currently markets, and some would-be reformers have even considered the possibility of allowing Histadrut farmers to market through non-Histadrut channels. For Hamashbir, a division seems to be in the offing between its manufacturing, wholesale supply and cooperative retalling functions.

A curious mixture of arguments is advanced for this split-up of the Histadrut's huge cooperative societies. The claim that they have grown too large to manage is not wholly convincing, for huge though they may be by our standards, they are middle-sized in relation to cooperative undertakings in Europe, not to speak of U.S. enterprises.

A stronger point, perhaps, is the feeling among Histadrut leaders and in the villages that marketing and supply are too expensive and not efficient enough. The answer to this problem, however, does not necessarily lie in a split-up; it could be provided by reorganization, by the streamlining of marketing processes, by thinning out some staff, perhaps. In fact, the farmers are convinced that the mere process of division would not render Tnuva more efficient, unless it were accompanied by the reorganization of every branch; in fact, it might only complicate matters for them by forcing them to collect payment for their produce from several different companies instead of only one.

The three components of Hamashbir are more disparate than Tnuva's branches: there is no apparent connection between the import and sale of fodder to settlements and the ownership and management of a textile mill. Hamashbir's sizable industrial trust has become divorced from the interest of the average settler, who does not readily understand that the industrial ventures on which his cooperative strikes out require big investments that do not yield immediate returns. The settlers feel that such enterprises are not really "their own," and that every project should pay its way.

Purchase Organisations

The strangest point in the issue of the Histadrut's cooperatives is the quarrel between Hamashbir and the purchase organizations of the separate kibbutz federations which function, in effect, as middlemen between Hamashbir and the individual kibbutz. Each of these purchasing organizations is, in fact, a Hamashbir in miniature, and each does what Hamashbir did in the first stages of its development, confining itself to supplying the settlements' needs. Why this apparent duplication?

The answer is generally that these purchasing organizations are more closely geared to the needs of the kibbutz than is Hamashbir. By concentrating orders, they can get what they want from Hamashbir more quickly and easily than the individual settlement; they have the staff and the facilities to purchase from private suppliers where Hamashbir cannot meet their needs; they are more intimately acquainted and concerned with the specific requirements of each kibbutz; and they can give credit for short periods.

The fact that the settlements find it necessary to support an additional middleman in this manner is one of the surest signs that cooperation between the Histadrut's economic enterprises and their members is not what it should be and that the settlers do not necessarily see in their staff the people who are primarily concerned with their interests.

The latest developments, however, show that these secondary purchasing organizations have developed a philosophy and a strategy of their own. They want to get the licences for the import of fodder and other supplies which is Hamashbir's function today. This would definitely duplicate the giant cooperative's functions and compete with it, and it is only natural that Hamashbir opposes it.

The fight to decentralize the big Histadrut concerns is by no means over, and the developments will vitally affect Israel's entire economy.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS RISE WHILE INDUSTRY'S SHARE DROPS

FOREIGN trade figures for the first two months of 1959 show a somewhat unusual pattern. The gap between import and export decreased by $6m. due to both smaller imports (by $3.5m.) and bigger exports (by $2.5m.). However, the main cause for the drop in imports was smaller supplies of equipment, while the import of consumer goods and raw materials taken together remained almost unchanged. The value of fuel imports also declined by $1m. (15 per cent) due to the worldwide decline in crude prices and freights.

Among exports, citrus proceeds were approximately the same as a year ago, but other agricultural commodities — mainly eggs and groundnuts — jumped from $1m. to $3.2m. There was also a rise in the export of diamonds (by 12 per cent) and cement, which last has recovered from its slump last year to a monthly average of $0.3m.

However, textile exports dropped by 12 per cent, motor cars and parts were less than half the 1958 figures and "other industrial products" declined by $1m., i.e. by a full 25 per cent.

ELLERN'S BANK LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1958

31.12.1957	LIABILITIES	IL.	IL.
	Share Capital Authorized:		
187,500	187,500 Ordinary Shares of IL 1 each	187,500	
312,500	31,250 Ordinary Shares of IL10 each	312,500	
500,000		500,000	
	Issued and Fully paid:		
113,444	136,175 Ordinary Shares of IL 1 each	136,175	
187,760	22,526 Ordinary Shares of IL10 each	225,260	
301,204			361,435
175,000	**General Reserve**		200,000
476,204			561,435
	Current, Deposit, Saving and other Accounts, including provision for contingencies, taxes, income received in advance and balance of Profit and Loss Account		19,745,813
	Special Deposits and Other Accounts of or in connection with Government or Government Institutions		6,695,454
3,220,193			
38,960	**Subsidiary Companies**		3,643
	Liabilities on Account of Customers: Confirmed Documentary Credits	3,899,412	
3,781,135	**Guarantees,** Acceptances, Bills Rediscounted etc.	5,602,172	
4,431,114			9,441,584
27,923,158			35,447,629

31.12.1957				
			K.	K.
5,975,743	**Cash in Hand, Gold Coins and Bullion, and** Balances with Bank of Israel		8,828,148	
3,465,254	**Banks in Israel and Abroad,** including cheques in transit		2,486,732	
9,440,997				11,309,874
	Securities			
	Securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Israel, and U.K. Government Securities at Cost or Market value, whichever lower		777,708	
849,096	**Other Securities**			
	Quoted, at Cost or Market value, whichever lower	89,436		
	Unquoted, at or under Cost	235,618		
209,044			325,054	
1,058,140				1,102,762
	Subsidiary Companies			
38,267	Shares, at cost	10,533		
3,458	Loans and Advances	42,320		
41,725				52,853
2,487,234	**Bills Discounted**		4,063,440	
3,239,734	**Loans, Advances and other Accounts**		3,411,918	
5,726,968				7,500,358
3,812,079	**Loans relative to Special Deposits and Other** Accounts of or in connection with Government or Government Institutions			5,880,198
140,000	**Bank's Premises and Equipment,** at cost less amounts written off			160,000
	Liabilities of Customers:			
3,781,135	for Documentary Credits		3,839,412	
4,431,114	for Guarantees, Acceptances, Bills Rediscounted etc.		5,602,172	
8,202,249				9,441,584
27,923,158				35,447,629

Note: Pounds Sterling have been taken at the rate of IL5.040 and all other currencies at corresponding rates, except in those cases where the Foreign Exchange Control fixed a different rate of exchange.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors:
HERMANN ELLERN, Director
DAVID S. BRUENN, Director

Statement pursuant to section 167 of the Companies Ordinance, 1929—1936:
The Profits of the Subsidiary Companies have been included in the accounts of the Bank, as far as received.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors:
HERMANN ELLERN, Director
DAVID S. BRUENN, Director

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ELLERN'S BANK LTD.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto, and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. We have verified the cash in hand and with banks, gold, the bills discounted and the securities. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Tel Aviv, April 2, 1959.

BAWLY, MILLNER, RIECK & CO.
Public Accountants.

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Tiberias Spruces Up, Goes Gay

By DAVID SLAV

IF you haven't made the acquaintance of Maxime Salomon, that eccentric press photographer who left a good job in noisy Tel Aviv to settle down in a ruin called Mino on Tiberias' waterfront, you can easily identify him by his Shlonsky-like shock of hair. Van Gogh beard of a nondescript red, year-round sunglasses, the cigarette that never leaves his mouth and his highly individual clothing styles.

He says he has Kinneritis — just can't leave the Kinneret alone. He's infected his young wife Lucy with it, and Iris their daughter, who paddles in the Lake all day and will swim the Kinneret by the time she's a year old, says her mother.

This time we found Maxime cross-examining a group of fishermen on how much benzine a motorboat burns up. Queried, he admitted he had a new project up his sleeve — water-skiing. At Pessah he's opening a water-skiing club here with a pair of skis provided by Captain Higgins of the U.S. Embassy. Maxime will pitch half-a-dozen pup tents in a little wood on the lakeshore, set up an open-air bar, grill fish on an open fire — and young couples will laze on the Kinneret in an American sailboat. Maxime has it on the authority of an entry made in his guestbook by M. Christian Pineau that this little corner of the Kinneret is quite as beautiful as St. Tropez.

The "Minus 206" bar at Tiberias.

Something Special

Few will doubt the success of Maxime's new venture after watching the popularity of his present one, the "Minus 206" Club. Tourists from Europe and America don't look for dazzling night-clubs in Israel. They want something special, and Maxime has found one answer. You have to visit it yourself, smell the water, the sea and the fresh fish to get the atmosphere, but roughly speaking it's shaped like a boat and filled with maritime mementoes. The buffet is made out of an old rowboat, overgrown with seaweed. In the centre hangs a gong, salvaged from some shipwreck, and Maxime manages to surprise the guests every time he signals changes of watch for the boat's crew. A folded sail runs the length of the buffet, anchors and lifebuoys line the walls, entering guests get whacked on the shoulder by a fisherman's net that swings from the ceiling, have to jump over a stool to make their way into the dim interior of the room, lit by bulbs encased in hurricane lamps and by a sooty oil lamp. The tables are rough wooden logs, and the benches plain cases and crates. Visitors have hammered the silver coins from countries all over the world into the tables, using a heavy wooden mallet and a secret method Maxime will not divulge. Marine beauties add charm to the outer parts of the club, and soft music wafts in from a hidden loudspeaker. No jazz and no dancing girls, but the visitors appear to be well entertained in this rustic atmosphere, to judge by the repeat visits of steady guests from Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Brightening Spa

Moshe Meiri, the Manager of the Tiberias Hot Springs, is particularly sensitive to the inadequacy of some of the town's resort facilities now that he is back from a lightning tour of European spas. He feels Tiberias can use more night spots, exclusive as well as rustic; he professes satisfaction over a number of signs of progress—the installation of central heating at the Galei Kinneret hotel, the addition of another tourist boat that sails around the Kinneret shore every day, the expansion of Egged's tours in the area, which have become varied enough to keep visitors from feeling they have fallen on a "dead day." Another remarkable innovation for someone who recalls Tiberias of two or three years ago is a regular schedule of concerts by the Haifa Orchestra, as well as performances by the Chamber Theatre and other troupes.

And at the bathhouses, in addition to the institution this year of compulsory health examinations, which passed without a hitch, innovations include a physiological laboratory, an EKG heart examination laboratory and X-ray facilities that will be added next season.

The "Wonder Tent" at Eilat's new holiday camp. The central store and services building is seen under construction at right.

Holiday Camps Opened in Eilat

By MEIR BEN DOV

IF 15,000 people visit Eilat on one day during the Passover holidays this year, as they did last year, they will find the town equally crowded. If, however, the visitors come in moderate crowds, they will find the situation much improved. The hotels can now accommodate nearly 200, the youth hostel 80, private homes 600. But the most significant addition is the new "Hof Eilat" camping ground, which now, in the early stages of building, can accommodate 600 visitors nightly.

The original plans for such a simple encampment were drawn up over a year ago. Then the Local Council realized that accommodation for the maximum number of people who might visit Eilat for the recent Tenth Anniversary celebrations must be provided if last Pessah's disaster was not to recur. Four thousand beds were provided in tent encampments all over Eilat, the biggest of which was set up on the site that had been proposed for a permanent camp. With money provided by the Council and by the Government's Tourist Industry Development Corporation, an approach road was built, and water, electricity and sewers were laid on in accordance with plans for the future holiday camp. Tents and beds lent by the Army and the Jewish Agency were set up on this site, to provide accommodation for 2,500 visitors at a time.

Initial Estimate

In the event, the visitors, presumably scared off by last Pessah's fiasco, failed to turn up for Eilat's Tenth Anniversary celebrations, and altogether fewer than 2,000 visitors arrived during the whole five-day period of the festival. Though there was an immediate loss for Eilat in this disappointment, in the long run these 2,000 visitors will probably turn out to have been a gain. Their reports that there was plenty of room and that prices were fair and services good brought 1,000 visitors to the town the following weekend, and 2,000 on each subsequent weekend. Even on weekdays an average of 500 visit Eilat.

The biggest gain, though, is the holiday camp. Though most of the tents had to be returned to their owners immediately the festivities were over, accommodation is still available for 600 — and that has been booked up almost solid right through May. Meanwhile, work is going on at full steam to build the camp's permanent features.

The centre of the camp grounds will be occupied by a large kiosk selling canned foods, cold drinks and other requirements. Around it are spread three clover-leafs of eighth branches each. The centre of each leaf will be occupied by a camp store which rents out beds, blankets, air mattresses, private tents, cooking stoves and sports equipment. A central cooking shelter is provided in each area, complete with bottled-gas fixtures. At each end of each arm will be a simple dormitory shelter with sturdy beds and mattresses. Toilet and shower facilities will be available in adjoining structures.

Standard Shelters

The shelters are designed to accommodate 40 to 50 persons each — the complement of the standard bus. Groups arriving by bus will keep to themselves, each with its own shelter and facilities. They can either cook or buy simple snacks at the kiosk. Those who like privacy can hire small two-man tents; those who like soft beds will hire air mattresses. For those who can be satisfied with the minimum of comfort, the stay will cost only IL1.500 a night.

The cooking areas and stores are already built, as are the showers, toilets and asphalted walks. The shelters will be built within a few weeks, and by then the tents can be done away with and the work will go on into the next stages. There will be individual shelters for groups of six persons travelling in their own cars, with individual toilets and showers, electric outlets and small kitchens. In the rather more distant future, there will be a motel and a cafe on a pier jutting out into the sea. But even during the first stage, the grounds will be laid out with walks and gardens, cacti, trees and palms.

Eilat's holiday camp will enable groups of not-so-wealthy tourists, especially sports enthusiasts, youth groups and students, to spend a week in Eilat in clean, attractive and comfortable surroundings, only a hundred metres from the sea. It will probably be the first of half a dozen such camps that will attract holidaymakers of this type from all over the world to Israel.

Dead Sea Tourism Should Be Brought to Life

By PAUL KOHN

SCHOOL buses, kibbutz lorries, tourist cars and couples on scooters head desertwards in increasing numbers every day aiming for the Red or Dead Sea, as the "Arava season" gets into its full stride. Tourism to these parts will be reaching its peak in the springtime weeks between Pessah and Shvuot.

We made it to Sdom this year by courtesy of a press tour organized by Egged last week. A fine macadamized road now gives easy access to the lowest spot on earth. You drive out of Beersheba, 200 metres above sea level, and climb to Dimona, which is 600 metres higher, from where begins the serpentine descent to Sdom, 400 metres below sea level. Eeriness pervades this basin of wickedness, "brimstone and fire." The Dead Sea is silvery, the mountains of Moab almost black; the machinery of the potash and bromine works looks grotesque; the air becomes slightly noxious. The terrain is unique. Add that you are in Biblically famous Sodom and Gomorrah and you have a natural "tourist attraction." But the Government Tourist Corporation has little to offer the visitor once he gets there.

Comfortable Hostel

After warnings of "terrible conditions" at the Sdom hostel, it was a pleasant surprise to find reasonably comfortable beds (four to a room), clean sheets and neatly folded blankets in a spotless room. This improvement has come about in the past few months, since Ashkelon's Yoseph Friedman took over the hostel. It is open to all, but beds should be booked by mail at this time of the year.

For members of the International Youth Hostel Association the price of a bed is 700 prutot; for non-members, IL1.400. Two sheets cost an extra 600 prutot. The hostel, run by the Tamar Regional Council, has 120 beds in buildings and an additional 56 beds in tents.

Adjoining the hostel are a canteen, a tiny kiosk where you can get postcards, a post-office and, across the way, a privately owned restaurant and the Council's Cultural Centre. This Centre of french-polished wood and asbestos, contains several thousand books, all in Hebrew, with the exception of one book in English. The most up-to-date of the magazines is three months old. A classic Venetian chandelier hangs amidst the fluorescent lighting. No one seems to know how it got there.

A handful of people live in Sdom, but all seem to have alternate homes "up north." Hermit-style, lion-headed Yehuda Almog, 63, Chairman of the Regional Council, has been living in these parts for 25 years. His tough brown skin, stern eyes and wrinkled face do not stop him from predicting that a flourishing town ten minutes' drive north of the present Sdom will be built—in his lifetime. There, on a 2,000-dunam area known as Ein Horesh or "Lot's coast," acacia trees and some shrubbery manage to survive the salt and heat, which may top 45 degrees. Other planners say any large settlement of the area would have to be further north, at Ein Bokkek, where there is a fresh-water spring and where a Kupat Holim home (28 beds) for sufferers from skin diseases is open during the winter months.

(A few years ago, a hiker who had been suffering from eczema for many years came to Mr. Almog and told him that it had vanished after he had bathed at a spot north of Sdom. The young man had discovered the sulphur springs of Zohar.) The 500 workers of the potash and bromine works would live here instead of coming down daily from Dimona and Beersheba.

But if plans have been made for tourism, Mr. Almog knows nothing about them. One wonders if the Government Tourist Corporation shares his opinion that "the less special treatment given the tourist the more he will appreciate this place." There is no representative of the Tourist Corporation in Sdom, or along the whole of the Dead Sea area, for that matter.

An inexpensive start would be to set up decent public conveniences. The existing one, including lavatories, wash basins and showers, houses both the "Ladies" and "Gentlemen" in the same hut, with windows from one section to the other. A motel (or at least cabanas) to supplement the hostel would also seem in place, for tourists coming from Tel Aviv by road should be given the opportunity to spend the night here rather than drag back to Beersheba or Tel Aviv the same day. There is a day's good touring to be done along the Dead Sea shore.

Magnificent Drive

Purple, pink and yellow desert mountain escarpments make the drive north a magnificent experience. The Essenes' country at Ein Geddi, has always been inhabited, according to Ori Dvir, our Egged guide. This oasis of three springs is such a relief for hikers that one journalist literally pitched his tent under the "Spring of David" and did not move for three days. Here, too, there is a youth hostel, at present occupied by labourers working in the area.

Egged now runs a daily bus service from Tel Aviv Central Bus Station at 6.15 a.m. to Sdom. A second bus for Sdom leaves Beersheba at midday. Both return the same day. Once weekly, on Fridays, Egged runs a bus to Ein Geddi, which returns on Sunday morning.

For Europeans who may already have been to the Alps and Dalmatians but not to a desert, or for Israel's white-collar city workers, an outing to the land of Sodom and Gomorrah would be something to remember. The area could be a major asset in the winter tourism campaign—if preparations are made for it.

New Face-Lifting for Natanya

'Noyli' Boat On Sale

By DAVID MAGNES

NATANYA'S chief lifeguard, Mr. Shimon Noyli (Neulinger) is marking his 25th season in the municipality's employ, during which period he and his assistants claim the distinguished record of not a single death from drowning on the beach. He attributes this to his own special life-saving method, and thinks he was the first to introduce into Israel several features of successful lifesaving, such as equipping every guard with underwater goggles he must wear always round his neck, ready to slip them on as he jumps into the water. Without them the guard is often unable to make out submerged victims.

Other Noyli innovations include the use of the red warning flag, now seen at most beaches in Israel. Previously only the black flag had been used, prohibiting bathing on those parts of the beach where it is flown, while the red flag signifies: absolutely no bathing anywhere.

Mr. Noyli (second from left) and his sailboat.

Perhaps the most interesting contribution Mr. Noyli has made to safe bathing is an amazing lifesaving boat made of plastic, which he has perfected and patented. Recommended by the Israel Life Savers Association for use both here and abroad, it is manufactured in Haifa Bay by the Ayalon Etzioni Water Treatment Company.

The Noyli boat is between four and five metres long and weighs 57 kilos. Its deck is closed and sealed in. There is a socket for a mast, an outboard motor may be attached to the stern with metal clamps stuck in the hull or there are sockets for rowlocks. A plastic rope running all around the deck enables 20 to 30 persons to cling safely to the side in addition to the crew of two. Four more passengers who may have got into difficulties in rough waves or undertows may be taken on deck. It cannot become waterlogged, like a wooden boat, since it has three water-tight compartments built into the hull. The centre one, filled with plastic foam, has sufficient buoyancy to keep the boat from sinking or capsizing even if the other two should fill with water.

It costs IL500, no more than a conventional wooden boat, and will be on view during the summer at the Natanya and Tel Aviv beaches. You can order it from the manufacturer or from its inventor.

Artist's impression of the hotel, restaurants and two swimming pools under construction at Natanya.

Swimming Pool, Hotels Under Construction

WITH the approach of spring, Natanya has gone through an extensive face-lifting. Scores of workmen and artisans are feverishly working to complete the new hotels and pensions that have sprung up during the winter in Israel's most popular seaside resort. But the *pièce de résistance* is the appearance of a swimming pool of Olympic dimensions in a natural hollow on the cliffs alongside the tree-lined seashore promenade.

The promoters of the enterprise, a group of local and foreign investors led by Mr. Moshe Moverman, have acquired four dunams of land for the venture. The large pool will be 33 metres by 14, and there will be one for children—10 metres by 8½. Both will be lined with multi-coloured tiles and surrounded with mosaic paving. They will usually be filled with sea-water, to be pumped up from the beach 30 metres below, but for swimming competitions fresh water will be used.

An outstanding feature will be an amphitheatre overlooking the pool. The biggest in Israel, it will accommodate 1500 spectators. Other amenities include dressing-rooms, showers and a sun-lounge. There will also be a dance floor with two restaurants, for swimmers and non-swimmers.

Second Stage

All this will be completed by the end of June. A second stage of the project is expected to start by the end of this year with the construction of a 100-room luxury hotel costing over IL1m. Amongst other facilities for the residents will be a 100-metre private bathing beach allocated by the Natanya Municipality.

Mr. Moverman expresses his gratitude to the Mayor, Mr. Shaked, for his assistance and initiative in a venture that aims to bring the standard of the Natanya beach up to those of other beaches in the country.

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Japanese Tea in Jerusalem

By Evelyn Kaye

"I have been here four days, and I already know four words of Israel language," she said, and clapped her hands with pleasure.

This is Israel's newest Japanese arrival. Yoshiko Togashi, who looks 18 but confesses to being 34, has arrived in Israel to visit the professor she was housekeeper to when he spent a year in Japan. She is tiny, with small feet, a child's hands, and slanting almond eyes. She has cut her dark hair short—"I don't like lots of hair round me"—and she much prefers Western dress to the traditional Japanese kimono.

"It is more easy to walk in," she explained. "In a Japanese kimono you must take small steps, but in Western clothes you can take walk steps."

Judy, or Yehudit, as she is known here, was not a career woman. She stayed at home and learned dressmaking for a long time after leaving school. "War stopped me going to college," she explained. Then she became a housekeeper. In Japan, daughters of anyone from diplomats and teachers to shopkeepers become housekeepers. And the life is much harder. Wages are lower than in Israel, there is no weekly day of rest, and holidays are about two days a month. But Japanese women love to be of service.

When the Professor first wrote inviting Judy to come and visit him in Israel, she was thrilled. She had never travelled abroad before. She wrote back saying she would love to come, but how was she to do it? Japanese red tape is about the most complicated in the world. The invitation reached Judy in January, and it was not until March that she fought her way through the numerous intricacies of travel formalities. First she had to get a passport, and then an Israel visa. Both were inammoth operations. Then she had to buy winter and summer kimonos, Western clothes, luggage, chopsticks to take with, *getta* (special Japanese house-shoes), a *yukarta* (a casual housecoat) and plenty of Japanese seaweed for the Professor. Finally, she wrote and said she would try and catch a plane at the end of March, would cable when she left Tokyo, and would arrive in a mere 36 hours.

Judy's first journey was an adventure in itself. Her plane developed engine trouble in Tokyo, and she was put on another one flying Paris via the North Pole. At Orly she sent her cable to Israel, which unfortunately was not delivered until the next morning. She arrived at Lydda in the middle of the night, and there was no one to meet her. Fortunately in such an emergency she had been told to phone a hotel in Jerusalem, book a room, and go there. Which—on her English — she did. And next morning, the Professor descended to collect her plus half her baggage — the rest being still in Tokyo—and take her to his apartment for her holiday in Israel.

What does Judy think of Israel? "It is to cold!" she said, shivering even in two borrowed cardigans. "Much more cold than in Tokyo — and I thought it would be much more warm." The shops disappointed her. "In Tokyo we have many fine department stores — modern with everything, but here I think the shops are very small."

Her English is improving daily. She goes shopping in English, and manages very well on provisions and groceries. She very much wants to find someone who sells Japanese flavourings and spices so that she can make a real Japanese meal. "But maybe I will write to Tokyo, and my friend Yasuko will send me things."

The mathematics of Israel currency still confuse her... There are only yen in Japan.

YOSHIKO TOGASHI

A cup of coffee costs 80 yen, and a pair of shoes 2,000 and up. Pieces of paper for pounds, half-pounds, and twenty-five piastres are very muddling, besides the added problems of *prutot* and *grushim*.

"But I will learn it," says Judy optimistically.

Only on special occasions does she wear her kimonos. One Shabbat afternoon, after much persuasion, she put on the soft flowing mauve silk kimono, tied round it the wide *obi* and put on the soft rubber-soled *putta*. Then in a sweet high voice she sang soft Japanese songs, and danced two slow, traditional dances.

"I have records for making music", she explained, "but no record player." Most Japanese girls learn this traditional dancing at special schools in Japan. The dances are very graceful "story-dances" with little foot movement but much use of arm, hand and head.

She went and saw a film about a Japanese girl, but said "she was not a purely Japanese girl—more Burmese." She didn't feel homesick very much after the first day, and is surprised to realize that there are only a handful of Japanese in Israel. "But there are hardly any Jews in Japan," she says reflectively.

There is a theory that the Japanese are one of the ten lost tribes, and in Japan itself there are ancient Hebrew inscriptions on some old buildings, dating back thousands of years. Perhaps slim dark-haired Judy is as much an *oleh* as any of the other visitors to Israel after all.

She laughed her high, sweet laugh at this thought. "I don't know," she said, as we left, "sayonara—oh, no, I mean, Shalom."

Operation Old-Timers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT took a woman to solve a man-size problem.

The woman is Mrs. Haya Buton, of the Histadrut in Jerusalem, and the problem was finding light work for veteran members of the Histadrut who were unable, due to advancing age or failing health, to continue in the strenous occupations of their youth.

They had worked as quarry hands, stone cutters, building workers, carpenters, waiters, painters and sanitation workers. Turning to the Labour Exchanges in their hour of need, they found that the spirit of *camaraderie* with which they had been greeted 25-30 years ago, had disappeared.

The Histadrut decided to open a special department to deal with them. After some months, it was turned over to Mrs. Buton. One of the main reasons for the choice was her devoted work on the *vaadat matzav* (emergency committee) set up in Jerusalem during the War of Independence. It had evacuated Jerusalemites from front-line quarters and later, when the immigrants began pouring into Jerusalem, it had assigned the newcomers to their first homes in Israel.

Born in Cairo in 1918, Mrs. Buton came to this country as a child of two.

In 1953, when she was asked to rehabilitate the old-time Histadrut members (in addition to her regular work for the Federation) she was told that if she managed to rehabilitate three or four a year she would be "doing excellent work." The first year, she managed to settle 34; the second year 37; and by the end of last year, a total of 227 persons owed their new jobs to her persistence.

At present, only six or seven persons are still waiting for help. When these are settled, which should be within a few weeks, the department will for all practical purposes have succeeded in the job entrusted to it in 1958.

The National Insurance Institute has hired a number of Mrs. Buton's applicants as clerks; others went as clerks to other institutions, got jobs as night watchmen, switchboard operators, gardeners or practical nurses.

Those who had only a few years to go before getting their pensions were advised by Mrs. Buton to "sweat it out" despite their aches and pains. This they did, not working full time but just

HAYA BUTON

enough to protect their pension rights.

Finding them new jobs, or advising them to keep their old ones, was not enough. Mrs. Buton kept in weekly contact with them — often daily if the situation was critical — to make sure they were neither fired nor about to quit on their own.

"I glued them to their jobs," she says. With rare exceptions, they are still glued there today. They support themselves and present no problem to anyone — except to Mrs. Buton, who is always afraid that the glue may come unstuck.

Beersheba's Newest Centre

By a Special Correspondent

ON Monday Beersheba will see the opening of yet another pioneer project, Beit Margaliot is being officially opened exactly a year after the laying of its foundation stone.

The new youth-centre, which is named after the late Benzion Margulies of London, has been erected by his family and the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations in Gt. Britain, whose honorary treasurership was among the many public offices Benzion Margulies held.

Mr. Margulies conceived the idea of this centre in Beersheba, which he saw as a dynamic symbol of reborn Israel, about a year before his death in 1955. The centre was to be run on traditional Jewish lines, with positive approach to Shabbat and the holidays, and to emphasize the spiritual content of Judaism while remaining unaffiliated to any political movement. In the days before the "Jewish consciousness programme" (Toda'a Yehudit) this was a novel concept.

The second respect in which the centre is unique in Israel is its emphasis on the needs and personality of the individual member rather than on collective activities. The centre is run by an independent seven-man executive committee composed of representatives of the F.J.R.O. in Israel (headed by Mrs. Shoshana Persitz, M.K.), members of the Margulies family, including the daughter of the late Benzion Margulies, Mrs. Alice Shalvi, now a lecturer at the Hebrew University. The Beersheba Municipality and the Ministry of Education are also represented. This committee is responsible for the planning of activities and the engaging of staff, and one of its acts was to engage as Director a young Canadian, Eliot Markus, one of the few people in Israel who have received specialized university training in group work. His aim is to help each child or young person in his centre to develop his potentials and fulfil himself as an individual and as a citizen.

Mr. Markus has at his disposal a beautiful building — "*habiyan hamefuar*" as the neighbours call it — designed especially for its purpose, taking into consideration the latest experience gained in youth-centre work in this country. It stands in the old town, which is deprived of the cultural facilities of the newer quarters.

Containing three "work-rooms," an office-library, a store-room and a large hall, the building stands at one end of a large park which will serve as playground for the members and their younger brothers and sisters. The Executive Board hopes that eventually the centre will expand into a community centre or settlement house for all residents, on the lines of similar projects abroad. To facilitate this development a local Advisory Board has been established, consisting of Beersheba residents in close contact with communal problems, such as police officers, headmasters, probation officers and social workers of all types. A Parents' Committee will also be set up, since it is vital to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the heterogeneous adult population of the district and to ensure that they see the centre as a constructive element in the education and development of their children.

Cooking on Oil

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOUSEWIVES will no longer have to worry about that "particular" smell which lingers from the pan when they fry in oil. Etz Hazaith is now marketing a new all-purpose cooking oil named Extra which is recognizable by the red cardboard collar around the bottle's neck.

The 30-year-old Petah Tikva firm has managed to refine its oil by introducing an American process called continuous deodorization. Reporters who were shown around the plant this week by the father and sons who own and manage the company, saw the new process at work. It ensures a more continuous and uninterrupted refining, thereby allowing a tighter vacuum and a higher temperature.

The process was invented in the U.S. where it has been in operation only for some three years. Mr. Yehoshua Leibowitz, the chemical engineer of the family, explained how the firm had been the first oil processors to bring it here and told the reporters that the C.D. process would only now be installed in Europe, in Hamburg. The price of the innovation, which cost the company some IL.250,000, will not be passed on to consumers, they promised, and the "bottle with the red collar" will not cost the housewife any more in the shops than usual cooking oils.

The second largest producer of edible oils in this country, Etz Hazaith, which has 120 employees, exports a quarter of Israel's $5m. foreign sales of edible oils. This year olive oil alone is expected to bring in about $1m.

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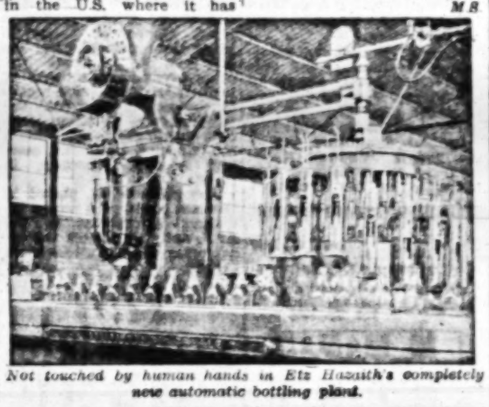

Not touched by human hands in Etz Hazaith's completely new automatic bottling plant.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AFTER a pleasant and leisurely excursion round the Emek I leave my friends at Kfar Ruppin and start off for home. They express some concern about my driving home alone as it will soon be dark and advise me to stay the night too, but I calculate that at a reasonable speed I shall be home soon after 8.30 and state firmly that I shall be all right.

•

TEN minutes later I become aware of a curious hissing noise emerging from the engine and the cabin of the car is filled with a peculiar smell which is somehow associated with mess halls. I stop the car and lift up the cover of the engine, whereupon clouds of steam fill the air and cover the windows. When this subsides a little, I can see there is a small rent in the radiator hose and that the water in the radiator is boiling, thus producing the smell of NAAFI tea which was so familiar. (We always alleged that it was made from radiator water. Now know this to be true.)

•

LOOK around in the dusk and see a water pipe a couple of fields away. Scramble over to it and fill my thermos — first throwing away the rest of the coffee, of course. The road is so near the border that I feel I am probably taking the water from Jordan. Hope they will forgive me. I pour it in and tie my handkerchief round the hole, then set off very slowly. Soon the hose tears off altogether and, holding it on with one hand and steering with the other, I manage to limp into Beisan.

•

HERE the car emphatically stops and is at once surrounded by 20 small children who, pressing their noses against the windscreen wipers, peer into the bumpers, reach for the windscreen wipers, peer into the windows and comment unfavourably on my appearance. (Admit am looking less than my best by now.) Eventually I despatch a group of them for the police and settle down to learn a poem or two from "The Shropshire Lad" which I keep in the glove compartment for just such occasions.

•

VERY soon a "parfait gentil knight" comes galloping up in a police tender. Sir Galahad himself could not be more helpful. He waves away my apologies, looks at the trouble, tells me not to worry, and gallops off again. Every now and again he comes back to report progress. There is nothing suitable in the police garage, he will look for the town mechanic. The town mechanic can't suggest anything but he knows a man who repairs tractors. After a longer pause than usual Galahad comes back, bearing a length of piping which he had made in some remote village, and fixes it deftly into place. Then he commandeers water from the mother of one of the audience and escorts me back to the police station, where I telephone to my anxious family. He fetches paraffin for me to clean my hands, offers me tea, shows me the way on the map and only with reluctance accepts repayment for the part which he bought with his own money. Cordially invite him and the rest of the police to visit us when they are in Nahariya and thank him profusely. He says it was nothing more than his duty and we part on amiable terms.

•

DO not wish to detract from the claims of any other country but I think our police are wonderful.

Will lady who took wrong jacket

at Shmuel Hairdresser, Mt. Carmel,

please 'phone 83217, Haifa, late afternoon.

Getting Rid Of Stains Fast

In our column on March 27, we said that we would include suggestions for those who are having a repainting spring-cleaning for Passover, in order to get rid of paint marks on tiles, windows, bathtubs, etc. Here they are:

1. Paint stains on stone or unglazed tile floors: Rub turpentine well on the stains, then wash well with soap and water.

2. Paint spots on wood areas: Apply kerosene, then rub with a soft cloth which has been wrung out of lukewarm water.

3. Paint and varnish stains on windowpanes: Rub the spots with a strong solution of hot soda, or strong hot vinegar. Leave on until nearly dry, then rub off with a woollen cloth. Fine steel wool dipped in mixture of wood alcohol and a powdered cleanser such as RAM, will also help get the stains off. Or, of course, if you have the time, the old standby — a discarded razor blade — will shave the paint from windows, but it is as well to rub on a little of the vinegar or soda afterwards (also take care that the razor blade does not cut into your finger tips).

Don't scrape the window with the blade or it will scratch the glass.

4. Paint and grease on bathtubs: Keeping your hands well covered so that they do not come in contact with the cloth you are using, pour a small quantity of hydrochloric acid onto a cloth and rub very quickly over the stained areas. *Leave on for only a few seconds*, then wash off thoroughly. Go over the bathtub on the areas where the stains were with a cloth on which you have poured some vinegar. This should finally leave your bathtub gleaming white. Again, if you have the time, before cleaning as above shave off as much paint and grease from the tub as you can with a discarded razor blade.

5. Glazed tiles: Shave off paint marks with an old razor blade, then wash over with warm vinegar. Rub up with your furniture-polishing cloth.

6. Whitewash stains: Wash in strong, hot vinegar. A few drops of hot vinegar will remove obstinate whitewash splashes on walls, furniture or floors.

7. To remove paint marks from clothing: If you have not been sufficiently careful in keeping your clothing covered with an apron or old dungarees, etc., you can remove paint marks on them by saturating the spots two or three times with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, then washing them out in soapsuds.

STAINS ON HANDS: If you yourself have been painting in your home for the Passover (or are still to add the few finishing touches and want to take precautions in order to keep your hands from getting stained) here are some hints:

1. To remove stains from your hands or arms: Rub them with turpentine, or failing this, rub them with a piece of lemon, or with grapefruit skins. If the stains are stubborn, use powdered pumice stone mixed with lemon juice (or a piece of pumice stone together with the lemon juice), rubbing your hands afterwards with glycerine or rosewater.

2. To prevent stains from getting on your hands or under your nails: Rub your hands with oil (olive or other domestic), then dip the ends of your fingers in paraffin, or rub your nails lightly over a cake of soap, in order to fill the spaces between nails and fingers. This will all wash away after you have completed your painting job.

Here are some final hints for pre-Passover preparations:

1. If you have purchased new enamel pans and dishes for the Passover, in order to preserve them for a longer time without burning or cracking, put them in a pan of water, let the water come slowly to a boil, then let them cool. Take out and dry thoroughly.

2. To make your Passover enamelware look like new, rub it well with baking soda, then wash it in hot soapsuds or a detergent.

3. If your Passover china or earthenware seems discoloured, scour it with baking soda or vinegar and salt in order to restore it to its original whiteness.

Visit the Exhibition of Na'aman China Tableware

at the Moadon Irgun Imahot Ovdot 5 Rehov Hapoalim, Jerusalem. Open from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 4-10 p.m. Entrance free.

What to Serve on Seder Night

By Molly Bar-David

THERE'S one thing you can be certain of on Seder Night, and that is that the soup with *Knaidlich* will come to the table just as everyone is dying to have them. The first part of the service, with its tidbits of *hors d'oeuvres* of symbolic mortar and herbs in *hrine* tends to kindle the appetite to an unusual degree. *Haroset* and celery, horseradish and hard boiled egg, along with teasers of *matza* and aperitifs of wine, must have been invented by some clever chef who wanted his supper appreciated.

Hungry your family and guests will be, not only because of the hour but also from the tantalizing aroma of golden chicken soup simmering in the kitchen. But don't make the mistake of overfeeding your household, for if they become more than satiated, they may fall back on the cushions upon which they traditionally lean on this night of all nights, and fall asleep to the lull of the singing and the charm of the jug of wine. Personally I like to serve a very good soup with *knaidlich*, follow it up with a glamourized fish dish — I once had a whole tuna from Eilat that served 40 of us, boiled in wine and then laid out bodily on a huge serving tray and garnished. With this cold fish we served the most exciting salads — five or six of them — of raw and cooked vegetables. Dessert was usually *chremslach* and compote, followed by demi-tasse. Not too much, but quite enough. And so easy to serve, all having been cooked and laid out beforehand.

However, for the good old-fashioned housewife, my menu would be taboo. And here are some typical ones, suggested in Leah Leonard's Cook Book, which quite floor me.

Menu No. 1

Gefulte Fish on Lettuce with Beet-Horseradish relish. Chopped liver-filled celery stalks. Chicken soup with stuffed knaidlich. Roast Chicken, Turkey or Goose with Matzo-Prune stuffing. Asparagus Tips. Orange-grapefruit Salad. Sponge Cake. Tea or Black Coffee.

Menu No. 2

Gefulte fish. Chicken soup with Passover Egg Noodles or mandlen. *Roast Chicken with Matza-Fruit Dressing and gravy. Red Sea Salad. Apple Snow or Chremslach. Passover Nut Cake. Tea or Black Coffee.*

Menu No. 3

Gefulte Fish (this seems to be a Must) with Horseradish. Chicken soup with matza *meal* knaidlich. *Roast fowl. Carrot* Tzimmis. *Mixed green salad. Matza meal muffins. Eingemachts (beet preserves). Stewed Rhubarb. Passover* Mandelbrodt. *Tea or Black Coffee.*

Since Seders usually involve a very large gathering, I do not think it the occasion — however festive — for serving a bird that needs carving at table. This is once I find it practicable to joint the chicken, turkey, goose or duck — or the traditional lamb — and cook it in serving pieces, so the platters can be passed around for self-serving. I find that tongue is a very good meat to serve at Seder. Cut it in thin after cooking and lay it out on a pan. Just before dinner cover the meat with a little soup or gravy, tuck the pan into the oven and the tongue will puff up and tenderize beautifully, and can thus be served hot. Fortunately for us in Israel, most tinned vegetables and fruits and preserves can be bought *kasher* for Passover. And in any case this is the season of the special crops—asparagus and avocadoes and peas and strawberries, so fresh fruits and vegetables can also grace your menu.

Here, in any case, are some of the things you will have to have on Seder night on almost any menu:

Haroses

Last week I gave you the traditional *haroset*, but I repeat it here again: ½ cup nuts (almonds are best), ¾ cup walnuts (or other nuts), 1 tbsp. sugar, 1 cup grated apple, ¼ tsp. cinnamon, all chopped together and just enough wine added to combine into a mortar-looking but heavenly-tasting mixture.

However, *haroset* is one delicious dish at which you can be your own inventor. Try mixing chopped dates and nuts, cinnamon, apple and wine. Or how about also mashing in a banana, or even adding some *matza* meal (with more wine and a dash of ginger and sugar) to "stretch" the dish. Some people make concoctions of figs and peanuts and add orange juice and spice to the wine that goes into the dish. You can add raisins too. The point is: the dish must look like brick-mush but there's no law against it tasting like something too good to eat.

Cloud Knaidlich

These are so light they could almost float on air. The important thing is to make the mixture at least a couple of hours before cooking. I even prepare it the evening before and store in the refrigerator.

2 eggs, ¼ tbsps. fat, 1 cup matza meal, ½ cup water, 1 tsp. salt, dash of ginger.

Combine eggs, fat and *matza* meal and beat well. Add water and salt and seasoning. Put aside for a few hours — preferably in the refrigerator. Half an hour before serving, wet your hands with cold water and form the batter into balls. Drop the *knaidlach*, a few or even just one at a time, into salted boiling water or soup. Cover and cook for half an hour. You can add chopped herbs or even nuts to the batter before chilling, if you wish. To put "souls" into the *knaidlich*, you can tuck chopped cracklings *(geben)* or chopped liver into the centre of each *knaidle*. During the year, my family love *knaidlich* so much I sometimes cook them in salt water and serve as dumplings along with meat. In such cases I add a package of chicken soup powder to the mixture. So remember this recipe for after Passover.

Potato Knaidlich

3 eggs, 1 cup mashed potatoes, 1 tsp. salt, 3 tbsps. oil, 3 tbsps. warm soup or water, 1 cup matza *meal.*

Beat eggs into mashed potatoes and combine with the other ingredients to make a smooth paste. Form into balls and chill for an hour or so. Cook in salted boiling water or soup for half an hour.

Chremslach

4 eggs, 1½ cups matza *meal, 6 tbsps. water, 3 tbsps. chopped margarine, ½ tsp. salt, ½ cup sugar.*

Filling: — *¾ cup chopped preserves, ¼ cup chopped nuts, ¼ tsp. Ginger or cinnamon.*

Mix the *chremslach* dough and chill 2 hours. Form into small flat cakes. Tuck in a little filling, or put another little cake on top and press together. Bake or fry until golden brown. Dust with powdered sugar.

TODAY

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MEGGED

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Try this recipe:

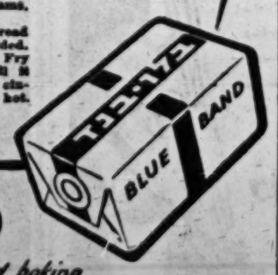
FRENCH TOAST

(For Breakfast and Supper — tasty and filling)

Ingredients: (4 Servings)

4 slices of old white bread
2 eggs
A pinch of salt
Cold milk, about ½ glass
Blue Band margarine, about 70-80 grams.
Sugar and cinnamon

Dip thick slices of the old white bread in cold milk, with a pinch of salt added. Then dip bread in beaten eggs. Fry bread in Blue Band Margarine, till it turns golden. Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon on each slice and serve hot.



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CHERRY CONFITURE

KASHER LAPESSAH

French Influence at New School for Models

By Diana Lerner

HEAD up, shoulders slightly rounded, hips tucked in, and a gliding walk, is the latest French style, a chic exponent of Paris's most exclusive modelling school tells her Tel Aviv disciples. Blonde and typically French, Nadia Braun is a newcomer to Israel. For many years a model of *haute couture* at the famous fashion houses of Balenciaga and Balmain, she is now teaching the profession to 18 would-be models taking a two-month course at the Or Al School.

In addition to Nadia's lessons on how to show off fashions, what to eat to keep slim and now to make the most of themselves, students are being instructed in posing for publicity pictures by Batya Recant, a Dior stylist; in applying makeup and dressing by designer Hanna Segal, in gymnastics by Tamar Vardimon and in personal care and grooming by Varda Cohen.

Teaching the girls how to give value to a dress, declares Batya Recant, in charge of production, is the main trick in modelling and in everything else. Nadia thinks this can be done by a graceful carriage and a gait that corresponds with what you are wearing. If you are wearing a cocktail frock, naturally you will not walk so briskly as in a sports suit, she says.

A firm believer that no woman is ugly if she carries herself well, Nadia stresses the gliding or roller-skate motion in walking, which is achieved by balancing on the sole of the foot first and pointing the toe forwards. If you don't feel like smiling, she says, you needn't, but you can call attention to your outfit by facial expression.

Perfectly chiselled and herself an example of the rules she sets for others, Nadia is trying to create standards on the order of the best known French models. "If Israel adapts French styles in fashions, why not also in modelling?" she maintains.

Born in Paris of Russian descent, Nadia came to Israel several months ago, just to see whether she liked it. Israelis are full of colour, she finds, but the women are not sufficiently feminine. She is enthusiastic about the fashions, particularly furs and some Maskit numbers.

Diplomats' Ball for Magen David

COMMUNICATIONS addressed to Magen David Adom from Red Cross organizations in various parts of the world are not unusual, but a letter recently received from the Red Cross of Capetown, South Africa, caused a bit of surprise when it inquired about MDA's annual diplomatic ball, recommending it as a bright idea and asking how it is implemented.

The event, which this year is to take place on May 9 at the Accadia Hotel, will again claim the active participation of almost all members of Israel's diplomatic corps who contribute to the ball drinks and cigarettes which they then sell to the guests, and for which they themselves also turn out to be customers. In addition, they offer valuable lottery prizes to every fourth person who attends. A lottery ticket costs IL2.

Responsibility for organizing the ball is in the hands of the wives of the diplomats in cooperation with some 25 local persons, and preparations for this year's ball were discussed at a cocktail party in which wives of diplomats from France, Belgium, Russia, Liberia, Austria, the U.K., the U.S. Argentina, Canada and Italy took part.

Mrs. E. Berner, who has been the organizing chief for the past five years, announced that this year's innovation will be a fashion show.

The ball, the only event of this sort in which the entire diplomatic corps takes part, will have three bands totalling 14 musicians spread out in three lounges of the Accadia's main floor. About 700 tickets at IL12,500 each (IL2,500 more than last year) will be sold. Net proceeds are expected to be within the range of IL14,000, predicts Dr. Shaul Lifshitz, Chairman of the Public Committee of Magen David Adom.

Why They Stay

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8)

day it's beginning to sink in that we can't hope to increase our foreign trade substantially unless we can meet world competition. Every business in Israel is now becoming conscious of the need for productivity — not only in labour, but in management.

"Also you'll be interested to know, a Management Association has recently been organized to help increase the efficiency of administration and direction. At first, the Histadrut was opposed to the idea; but they've come around. People are beginning to understand that when labour is inefficient, it is very often the fault of poor management."

"Speaking of inefficient management — can a firm get rid of a poor administrator?"

"Of course. At any rate, it's a lot easier than firing a poor worker. But that's not the point. The question is, whom are you going to replace an ineffective manager *with*? There usually aren't any better ones around!"

"What about the new immigrants? Any managerial skills among them?"

Sanderson shrugged. "For middle-level jobs — yes. Immigrant Egyptian and Iraqi business administrators are excellent people. They speak five or six languages, are familiar with world markets, and by now they know their way around here. But they do not seem to have among them any substantial number of top-level administrators accustomed to carrying full responsibility."

"You asked me a few minutes ago about changes that have taken place," Sanderson said. "In my opinion, top officialdom in government has progressed much faster here during these last five years than has top-level administration in industry. The trouble is that business people don't seem to realize that management is a skill requiring special training.

"In government, on the other hand, there's quite a lot of in-service training going on. When I was in the Customs, for example, we sent a number of our most promising young officials abroad to see for themselves how things were being done in older, more established ports. Let me tell you, they learned a good deal! When they returned we arranged seminars for them at which they reported to their fellow-workers on what they had observed. And then there followed some very hot discussions about which of these practices could, or could not, be adopted here."

Sanderson shook his head in mild wonder. "It's really amazing to see how many trained young people now occupy high government posts. There are so many opportunities here.

"You ask me why I stay. All I can tell you is that it's a tremendous experience living in this country — you feel you're part of a dynamic, fast-growing society. Yes, if you're young, if you're tough, if you've got what it takes, the sky's the limit, as we say in El Al."

in the groove

The Musical Masterpiece Society offers its subscribers standard works of the commonly accepted repertoire at very low prices. The explanation for the economical attraction lies in the musical-technical character of the recordings. Only on the prospectus it is claimed that the recordings are "Hi-Fi"; the covers themselves do not repeat this claim, and in fact the recordings must have been produced before the introduction of High Fidelity technique, and as things go, people with discriminating ears will not find much satisfaction in these discs. But, of course, there are many earnest music lovers who do not dip into the eerie depth of higher musical appreciation, understanding of tone quality or artistic interpretation, and for these the discs offered are a real bargain.

As a contribution to the **Handel Year** (he died just two hundred years ago) the Society makes a satisfactory offering in the form of **Two Concerti Grossi** (MMS-85), the G-minor (No. 6) and No. 12 in B-minor. The Winterthur Symphony Orchestra under conductor Clemens Dahinden, with Peter Rybar as first violin, gives a polished of two of Handel's best works of this kind.

Johann Strauss is represented in **"Waltzes and Polkas"** (MMS-2134), played by the Vienna Festival Orchestra under Gerd Heidger. It contains all the old favourities.

Brahms Symphony No. 4 and **Tragic Overture** (MMS-2091) is an uninspired performance by the Frankfurt Opera Orchestra under the conductor Carl Bamberger, conscientiously containing all the score but nothing of its spirit. The recording is particularly dry and the sound is further impaired by some continuous background noise.

The same unfortunate experience mars listening to **Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto** (MMS-45) in the interpretation of Hannes Kann, assisted by the Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra under Otto Ackermann.

Another release contains **Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2** and **Franck: Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra** (MMS-2062), played by Philippe Entremont with the Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra. Within the limits of my technical reservations, this recording transmits fine performances given by a young pianist of impressive driving force and brilliant technique, ably assisted by Walter Goehri in the Rachmaninoff and Carl Bamberger in the Franck.

Y.B.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

HENS AND HEALTH

By DR. ELIAHU YAROM

FOR some time, the Ministry of Health has been warning the public against eating the heads (there are many people who do!) of hormonized chickens. Many housewives, not understanding the reasons, have ceased buying chickens altogether. The price of meat being what it is, chickens form a major source of protein in Israel and it may be in place to clarify the problem.

Since the last war raising hens for the table has become a major industry in many countries, and poultry farming has become highly mechanized. The first steps towards mechanization came with the discovery that chickens grow quicker and waste less food if they are kept in cages rather than allowed to wander about. Their muscles stay soft through lack of use, and food is not spent on energy. Then it was found that if lights are kept on in the cages during the night, the hens stay awake longer, eat more and grow more quickly. With the advent of cheap antibiotics and antibiotic-rich waste products, these were fed to many farm animals and also led to a more rapid increase in weight.

It has been known for hundreds of years that castration produces a docile animal with a tendency to overweight, but the performance of an operation on each of tens of thousands of chickens was not feasible. Then came cheap hormones and chemical caponization.

If a large quantity of female sex hormone is injected into a young cock, he loses much of his masculinity, and puts on weight 30 per cent more quickly than if he is left alone. This gives the housewife a plumper, more succulent bird and saves the farmer time and foodstuffs. The usual procedure is to inject a small pellet of hormone under the skin of the back of the neck, just below the head. This deposit is slowly absorbed, to disappear in about six weeks, by the time the chicken is ready for market.

Most of the hormone is used up and the amount left in the meat is so small as to be almost undetectable. Sometimes, however, it does not disappear completely, especially if the technique of injection is faulty. Whether this is dangerous to anyone eating the head is not definitely known, but experiments on animals have shown that the consumption of small quantities of hormone for years may lead to cancer. It is also conceivable that the regular consumption of chicken heads might have a devirilizing effect on the master of the household.

For these reasons, the Ministry of Agriculture banned the sale of the heads of hormonized birds nearly two years ago, but the regulation is not enforced. The orthodox sections of the community insist on seeing the slaughter with their own eyes and will not buy a headless hen. For many people the head is a delicacy to be made into soup, and there are poor Israelis who will buy a dozen heads for the Sabbath because they are so cheap. One solution proposed has been to label all hormonized hens with a metal tag, but there is no control of the small producer, nor certainty that the housewife knows the regulations.

It is high time, therefore, that the authorities banned completely the use of hormones in hen breeding. Until this is done — and powerful commercial interests may have to be overcome — the wise housewife will serve her chicken decapitated.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

PLAYING POSSUM

ALTHOUGH skill should be the deciding factor in competitive bridge, pair and individual events require a great number of boards to bring this principle to the fore and to eliminate the often overriding influence of luck. Lack of adequate means of comparison between the various pairs handling identical holdings is the main flaw under the different scoring systems presently in force.

The game below, played in the last round of a recent individual tournament in Tel Aviv, aptly illustrates the inadequacy of the match-points system.

	S. K Q 6 3 H. — D. A 5 4 3 C. K 9 7 4 3	
S. J 7 3 H. 6 4 3 D. K 7 2 C. J 10 8 6 2	N W E S	S. A 9 2 5 H. A K J 10 5 2 D. Q 9 C. Q
	S. 10 8 4 H. Q 9 8 7 D. J 10 8 6 C. A 5 3	

I had just scored a couple of underserved zeros. Like all the other Easts I had twice bid and made four spades; but whilst all the other Norths had obliged with a double, my particular North had wisely abstained from harsh action.

I was still fuming when the above board came around. Obviously all Easts would open this one with one hearts. I therefore decided to push things to the extreme and, without batting an eyelash, I quickly passed. After a couple of moments of anguish North came to my rescue with one club, which was a one-round force for his partner, and so I could afford to pass again. South bid one heart, North capped this with one spade, and only now did I come into the open with a very confusing two hearts overcall. Pass, pass, pass.

South pulled the ace of clubs and made a light-hearted switch to the ten of spades, covered with dummy's jack, North's queen and my ace. I immediately played the ten of hearts, and unsuspecting South let me have the trick — after all, he could not possibly have expected me to have passed on an excellent six-card major suit plus an outside ace. Next came the queen of diamonds, North refusing to win, and South covered and won the diamond continuation. I ruffed the diamond and lost the spade nine to North's king; the king of clubs came back, and I ruffed again. By the time the spade five came back, South had lost the count and ditched his last diamond; I grabbed the trick in dummy and lost the next one to South, discarding my long spade. The return lead gave me the last three tricks.

South's contributory neglect had thus enabled me to bring home all six trumps for a total of nine tricks and an excellent plus score. All the other Easts went down at a doubled three or four hearts contract, according to their temperament.

International Congress of Ladies' Hairdressers

The International Congress of Ladies' Hairdressers took place in New York from March 16-19, 1955. Two thousand champion hairdressers from all over the world gathered in the spacious halls of the Statler Hotel. The main topic of discussion was: Beautification of Woman. The only representative of Israel invited to the Congress was Mr. Samy Shimonovici, owner of the elegant "Samy" Hairdressing Salon at 5 Rehov Nordau, Haifa. He spoke on "The Israeli Haircut," as conditioned by the local climate. Both his talk and the practical demonstration earned him a special diploma.

Now, following his return, Mr. Samy is again at the service of his clients with the new methods he has brought with him from abroad.

(Advt.)

LAST CALL

And one you must heed, for you simply cannot face your Seder guests without a charming new hairdo and a facial to take away that tired look. But there is precious little time left to put yourself into the hands of Annetta's experts who will groom you in the shortest possible time. Do it right this minute — phone 22848 for an appointment.

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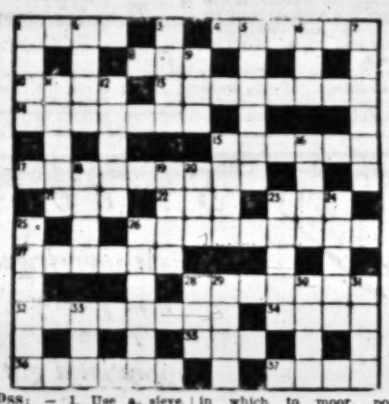
POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 1. Use a sieve. 4. It's not there that a sailor's sent. 8. Best thing in the toy-shop? 10. Quite accustomed to having a little man after us. 13. Little peat found in metal? 14. One in no hurry to be cured? 15. Don't suffer from thirst! 17. Stage curtain. 21. May be sent out before going down. 22. Anger. 23. He has a certain amount of scope in the force. 26. Maurice Chevalier? 27. Possibly a trite form of dress. 28. Wandering rat in the rice, possibly. 32. A partiality for veal? 34. The speed of a piano expert? 35. Help needed when an opera isn't quite finished? 36. Where to tease—the Americans? 37. Scheme to get a little land?

DOWN: — 1. It may be clear that it's nourishing! 2. There are tree in the yard. 3. How to write in your answer. 5. Can be drawn, but not usually seen. 6. I myself. 7. Not a nice thing to lose. 9. Coal hole? 11. Stories that can be taken two ways. 12. Weapons that heartily vex one? 18. Nets for a gun? 16. Space in which to moor, possibly. 18. Bald bird? 19. May be spent in Italy. 20. Metal, among other things. 23. Not hard to get. 24. There's great alarm when father gets a nice part. 25. Entertainer with only one fan, possibly? 26. They're unnecessarily decorative. 28. Is she among the vainest of girls? 29. A strap to check. 30. Turn it and run away. 31. Perfume, we hear, is not worth much. 33. One side playing cricket.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Muff. 4. Ladies. 8. Job. 10. Stop. 13. Wall game. 14. S-alien-t. 15. Instep. 17. Blackjack. 21. Sue. 22. Ore. 23. Bin. 26. Pied Piper. 27. Potion. 28. Bounder. 32. Ex-porter. 34. Sire. 35. Tax. 36. Speedy. 37. Left (hook).

DOWN.—1. Mass. 2. (play the) Fool. 3. Down. 5. A blank. 6. (Fr)Ida(y). 7. Sweeps. 9. Bat. 11. Tails. 12. Piece. 15. Iced. 16. Trip. 18. Aunt. 19. Jo-in. 20. Are(era). 23. Signs. 24. N-ever. 25. Up-sets. 26. Poured. 28. Bet. 29. Oran. 30. Dice. 31. Rest. 33. Pie.

Chess

April 17, 1959

PROBLEM No. 1233
O. Faria & D. Rosa, Brazil
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kc1; Qh8; Bd5, Bb6; Kta5, Ktd1; Pd2, f5. (8)
Ka1; Rb2; Pa4, b7. (4)

Selfmate in seven (?)

PROBLEM No. 1234
W.A. Whyatt, Australia
1st Prize,
B.C.P.S. Inf. Ty. 1958

Kh1; Qd2, Re7, Rg2; Bd4, Bd5; Kth3; Pc2, e3, f2. (10)
Kf1; Qb1; Rg8, Rb6; Be8; Kth7; Pd3; d7, e6, f6, h2 h5. (12)

White mates in three (3)

The "Firm" Oswaldo Faria (Sao Paulo) and Dalla Rosa (Guaratinguetu) has figured frequently in different columns lately. This week the two composers present their latest edition. We hope you will like it as much as we did. Of No. 1234 the judge (A.R. Cooper) said in the award: "This problem has everything — theme, strategy, excellent variety and a passable key."

Solutions. Problem No. 1229 (Szwedowski): 1.Bb2? Ktd7/Kte4/Bc6/R:e6. 2.Ktc7/Ktf4/B:c6/Q:e6 (Anti-Lewman in the first two variations); 1.Be5? R:e6! 1.Bf4? Kte4? 1.Bg3? hg! 1.Bb8?? Rc7!! Problem No. 1230 (Loewenton): a) 1.— Ktf1 2.Kc3 Be5x, 1.Bd2 Bg1 2.Kc3 Ktd5x; b) 1.—Bg1 2.Kc3 Ktd5x, 1.Bb4 Ktf1 2.Kc3 Be5x — "Perpetuum Mobile," as the composer says.

THE ISRAEL CHESS FEDERATION

The new executive of the ICF appointed the following officers at its first meeting: Chairman — Mr. A.Z. Macht, Vice-Chairman — A.L. Mohiliver, Treasurer — E. Peer, Secretary — E. Fasher. Our best wishes to the new governing body of the Israel Chess, and a special greeting message to the Chairman who celebrates the golden anniversary of his chess activities this year.

ZURICH AND MOSCOW INTERNATIONALS

The Moscow International tournament organized by the Central Chess Club opened on April 6 with Smyslov, Bronstein, Spassky, Vasjukov, Lutikov, Simagin, Larsen (Denmark), Olafsson (Iceland), Portish (Hungary), Filip (CSR).

Zurich will stage an important international tournament (May 19 to June 8) to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its founding. Keres, Tal, Gligoric, Olafsson, Bobby Fischer, Barcza, Unzicker, Larsen, Donner, Dückstein, and the local players — Blau, Keller, Kupper, Nivergelt, Walter will participate.

The Danish Championship (the 50th), was won in Aarhus by International Grandmaster Bengt Larsen with 10 points out of 11. Ex-champion Andersen was second with 7½ points.

In Magdeburg the East German selected (A, B and women) beat the Poles by 14:11, 14½:10½ and 13:12.

In Stalin (Rumania) Shoosh was first in a masters' tournament with 7½ points out of 11, unbeaten.

The 77th traditional match between Oxford and Cambridge was drawn — 3½:3½.

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